FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALIA ADDRESSES NATIONAL RECEPTION IN VLORE

AU301107 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Speech by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, at independence day reception in Vlore on 29 November -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Two dates, 28 and 29 November, are closely linked in history as the most memorable dates in the life of the Albanian people and nation -- the proclamation of independence after 5 centuries of slavery and the country's liberation from the fascist occupation. This is a coincidence, but it is also a reflection of the continuity of endless struggles, efforts and sacrifices by our people to be free and independent, to preserve and cultivate their national identity, their ancient language, culture and traditions intact throughout the centuries.

This is a testimony of the Albanian spirit, of its unbending determination in the face of the numerous storms that history has unleashed on the Albanian people and nation, a testimony of their revolutionary spirit and fervor, a testimony of a spirit of sacrifice for freedom and independence, for justice and progress. Therefore, for us Albanians within the country and outside, the November festivities are very dear and simultaneously very much loved and joyful.

Allow me on this occasion, in the name of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and personally, in the name of our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha [applause], to greet all our industrious and freedom-loving people, the people of Vlore District and all those present. I particularly wish to greet our Albanian brothers wherever they may be and who in their hearts and minds remain always bound to their homeland, its national history and the traditions of their ancestors. We also extend cordial greetings and thanks to the friends of Albania in various countries of the world for their fraternal support and solidarity with our country.

Yesterday and today we have participated in a number of festivities devoted to the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of independence. Our thoughts on this occasion are directed to the valiant fighters who participated in the uprisings in Kosovo and in the highlands of Shkoder, Korce, Gjirokaster and Laberia, who opened up the way to the proclamation of independence with weapons in their hands. Our thoughts are directed to those distinguished men of the Albanian patriotic movement -- Ded Gjo Luli, Isa Boletini, Cerciz Topulli, Mihal Grameno, Luigh Gurakuqi and Hasan Prishtina -- who devoted all their life to Albania, who fought with rifle and pen so that their homeland could be free and independent, a free country equal with other nations. We bow with profound respect before the courageous and broad deed of Ismail Qemali and his comrades who, in a particularly complicated and dangerous situation, raised the national flag and proclaimed independence.

The date of 28 November has been and remains a great festive day for all Albanians. In the bad days that followed 1912, when our country was partitioned and became prey to foreigners, this glorious date inspired determination and courage to confront difficulties and to have hope in the future. In the present days of free Albania, when we are happily building the new socialist life, the day of the flag invites us never to cease the struggle to strengthen the freedom and independence gained with so much blood and sacrifice, to steel the country's defense and to secure our peaceful life and work.

The AWP has enhanced and raised to a higher level the democratic and patriotic values of the Albanian national movement. It has given them a correct meaning and made them a part of the political and ideological consciousness of our people. Genuine patriotism in Albania has always been progressive.

It has never fallen into either narrow nationalism or chauvinism. Its slogan has always been progressive and its aim has always been patriotic. Its deals have been the security of freedom and independence, the defense of its territories against foreign plunder, sovereignty and independent development.

Throughout our national history there has never been a case when Albanians have crossed their borders for aggression against anyone. When Albanians have gone to other countries, they have done so only in friendship and to assist the neighboring peoples in gaining their freedom and independence.

The jubilee of the 70th anniversary of national independence finds Albania strong and secure, a progressive country that is flourishing and prospering with every passing day, a country such as was the dream and desire of hundreds of patriots of the national revival and the glorious heroes of the national liberation war.

It is now 38 years since the country was liberated from the fascist yoke and the oppressive and enslaving regimes of the past. This is a very short period, but the results attained during this period under the leadership of the AWP led by Comrade Enver Hoxha have been magnificent. The country has been industrialized, and agriculture has been modernized. The people have received education, and culture has thrived. The country's defense potential has been strengthened and broad avenues have been opened up to socioeconomic progress.

From a political and social viewpoint, we are living in the most progressive, democratic and humane system in existence. We are living in a system in which man is a friend and brother to his fellow beings, in which the work and creativity of individuals is honored and respected above all else, in which citizens are really equal and in which nothing can affect or touch the individuality of man and his personal dignity. Here also lies one of the pillars of that steel-like unity of our people around the party [applause], a unity which was once again magnificently confirmed in the 14 November elections to the People's Assembly. This unity was the decisive factor in crushing the conspiracy of that traitor and agent of the foreigners, Mehmet Shehu, who aimed to destroy socialism and place the country under foreign domination.

Comrades, in the grave and complicated situation in which the world now finds itself as a result of the aggressive policy and activity of the imperialist powers and reactionary forces, our party and state are pursuing a foriegn policy that corresponds with the high interests of the country, the defense of our freedom and independence, and the cause of international peace and security. This is why Socialist Albania is enjoying a good reputation among peoples and respect and sympathy among progressive individuals.

In the future, too, our party and state will consistently pursue this correct policy, whose principles and directions were defined at the Eighth AWP Congress and were once more very clearly stressed by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the electoral speech held in Tirana on 10 November.

Our people and their government will resolutely oppose the warmongering and expansionistic policy of the imperialist superpowers and will never reconcile themselves to them. Socialist Albania represents a sovereign and independent state which is developing and progressing by relying entirely on its own forces. It extends its hand to no one, neither for credits and protection nor any other material aid. Socialist Albania needs no tutelage whatsoever. It does not need the support of any superpower or imperialist bloc. It needs no umbrella whatsoever, regardless of its brand, imperialist or social imperialist. This is our principled and unchanged position. We are certain that our country enjoys the support and backing of peoples and of progressive individuals throughout the world, and this is something that we do appreciate very much.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will always fight for good-neighborliness with the countries around us. It will strive to have normal relations with all those

countries wishing to have such relations with us. At the same time, however, we will never allow any interference by others in our internal affairs, nor will we, for the sake of such relations, relinquish the rights belonging to our people. We will always support the peoples fighting to do away with social exploitation and national oppression, for democratic freedoms. We shall support to the end our friends and brothers for their legitimate rights and demands. [applause]

Allow me, dear comrades, to wish you happy November festivities and to invite you to raise a toast to our heroic and freedom-loving people, the glorious AWP, the beloved and dear leader of our party and people and the good health of all those present. [applause]

HOXHA, OTHERS PAY HOMAGE AT GRAVES OF MARTYRS

AU291825 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Summary] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee and commanding general of the Armed Forces of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, at 1000 today laid a wreath and paid homage at the martyrs' graves. He was accompanied by Defense Minister Prokop Murra and by Kico Mustaqi, chief of the General Staff of the People's Army. Enver Hoxha also met with a group of officers. Enver Hoxha later visited the graves of Qemal Stafa, Hysni Kapo and Gogo Nushi, and laid wreaths on their graves. Hundreds of pioneers acted as honor guards at the martyrs' graves. A pioneer presented Enver Hoxha with a medallion of the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of independence on behalf of the pioneers. Wreaths were also laid on the martyrs' graves this morning on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, the General Council of Albanian Trade Unions, the youth central committee, the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, the National Committee of Albanian War Veterans and the Tirana District AWP Committee and people's council Executive Committee. Also present were members of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the government and others.

FULL LIST OF ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM PUBLISHED

AU251755 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Nov 82 p 1

[Decision of People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albanian on election of its Presidium on 22 November 1982]

[Text] In accordance with article 67 of the Constitution, the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has decided: to elect the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania composed of the following:

1.	Ramiz Alia	(chairman)
2.	Rita Marko	(deputy chairman)
3.	Xhafer Spahiu	(deputy chairman)
4.	Emine Guri	(deputy chairman)
5.	Sihat Tozaj	(secretary)
6.	Eleni Selenica	(member)
7.	Elmaz Puto	"
8.	Faik Cinaj	"
9.	Ibrahim Gjevori	"
10.	Lumturi Rexha	"
11.	Nik Preng Shyti	"
12.	Petrit Gace	"
13.	Rahman Hanku	"
14.	Simon Ballabani	"
15.	Stefan Qirjako	"

This decision comes into effect immediately.

Tirana, 22 November 1982
No of Decision: 164

On behalf of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.
Pali Miska, chairman of the Presidency
Jakup Shiqerukaj, secretary of the Presidency

WOMEN'S UNION REPLACES GENERAL COUNCIL PRESIDENT

AU262016 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] The plenum of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union met today in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana. The plenum relieved Comrade Vito Kapo from her position as president of the General Council following her appointment as minister of light industry and food industry, and appointed Comrade Lumturi Rexha as the new president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union.

The plenum was also attended by Lenka Cuko, Politburo member of the AWP Central Committee. Addressing the General Council, she pointed out a number of tasks confronting the Women's Union in the work to implement the historic decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress and Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings in further raising the spirit of emancipation among the mass of women, their ideopolitical and professional standards and their activation in all fields of socialist construction.

ZERI I POPULLIT VIEWS SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

AU272150 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Nov 82 p 4

[Aleko Haxhi article: "Friendly Dialogue Between 'Sworn Enemies'"]

[Text] Huang Hua, the former foreign minister of the PRC, with whom Yuriy Andropov, the Kremlin's new leader, shook hands so warmly, must have been among the most desired and preferred among the guests who went to Moscow to attend Brezhnev's funeral. As happened following Khrushchev's dethroning, now following Brezhnev's death Beijing has showed extraordinary zeal and lightning speed in its readiness to extend the hand of friendship to Moscow and to embrace it. After 20 years of extremely cold and tense relations, Huang Hua, as foreign minister, is the first high-ranking Chinese official to visit Moscow. Moreover, in a manner that is not customary to Chinese diplomacy, he made a public statement before leaving Beijing for Moscow, which exceeded even the most optimistic forecasts for the future of Soviet-Chinese relations. In this statement, which reflects the Beijing leadership's evaluation, Huang Hua praised the thousand-times cursed Brezhnev to the sky and described him as "a distinguished leader." He "sang" hymns of praise to the traditional Soviet-Chinese friendship and called on Brezhnev's successors "to make new efforts to further improve Sino-Soviet relations." In accordance with the legacy left by Brezhnev, who waved the "olive branch" three times this year in Beijing's direction, Andropov, as reported by foreign agencies, granted the Chinese representative the longest audience "with numerous friendly exchanges."

The process of the "normalization" of relations between Beijing and Moscow is moving rapidly step by step. Numerous friendly visits have been made to and from Beijing and Moscow by scholars, tourists, sportsmen, various economic and cultural delegations and diplomats specialized in the affairs of both countries. A meeting between the vice ministers of foreign affairs took place in Beijing some time ago and it was expected that a similar meeting was also to take place in Moscow, not to mention other secret meetings that may have taken place at even higher levels between the Soviet and Chinese revisionists.

However, stages have been bypassed and, even before the conclusion of affairs between the vice ministers, the heads of Soviet and Chinese diplomacy themselves, Andrey Gromyko and Huang Hua, have met in Moscow. The Soviet revisionist agency TASS reported after this meeting that "the Soviet leadership actaches great importance to the normalization of relations with China. The Chinese side also hopes that relations between the two countries will be normalized as a result of common efforts." On his side, following his return from Mosco , Huang Hua declared that he is very "optimistic" about the future of Sino-Soviet discussions. Everything indicates that from profoundly opportunistic, pragmatic, anti-Marxist and counterrevolutionary positions, both sides are undertaking one step after another to continue the dialogue they have started and to put an end, as various agencies point out, "to the tense relations between the two giants," social imperialist as they are. Everything indicates that the ice has been broken and that Soviet-Chinese relations are moving toward normalization, naturally without expecting any "clamorous reconciliation."

Circumstances change and, to suit them, changes are also made in the axis of Chinese foreign policy. This has been and continues to be Beijing's policy. It sways and changes in accordance with circumstances and interests at a given moment. "China's pragmatic and confused policy," Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution," "has led it to become an ally of U.S. imperialism and to declare Soviet social imperialism as being the major enemy. In the future, when China may arrive at the conclusion that it has achieved its aim of weakening Soviet social imperialism and that U.S. imperialism is growing stronger, it may then continue the struggle on the other flank, since it relies on support from one imperialism to combat the other imperialism." China is striving fanatically to preserve its friendship with Washington despite all its disillusions. The way things are going, the American card is not producing the desired results, quite apart from the fact that it compromises China in the eyes of the peoples of the "third world," where it seeks to play a leadership role. In Beijing's backstages there is currently a growing trend to opinion "about the greater danger represented by U.S. imperialism."

Moscow and Beijing have now begun to embrace each other, conducting negotiations and making unprincipled compromises. Each wants a share of the ransom. Deng Xiaoping has more than once declared that he wants no words, but deeds, from the Kremlin leadership, that he wants from it, as he himself declared recently, "a sign" to begin the process of reconciliation in Sino-Soviet relations. What he has in mind in this context are the 1 million Soviet troops along China's borders. He also has in mind Afghanistan, Indochina and so forth. All these are questions on which the interests of these two social imperialist powers and their known ambitions are conflicting.

These disagreements were at the center of the talks conducted between Andrey Gromyko and Huang Hua. The fact that the Chinese guest left Moscow convinced that "the new Soviet leadership is really interested in continuing the dialogue" is a clear indication of the backstage deals and the conspiracies hatched up by Moscow and Beijing to the detriment of the other peoples. It is a clear testimony of their counterrevolutionary cooperation. They have agreed and are taking measures "to normalize relations" and "to reduce tension" between them, thus creating the premises needed to move on to other areas and to secure new horizons serving their hegemonistic and expansionistic policies. Beijing is stopping at nothing to achieve its aim of transforming China into an imperialist superpower, not even at making sharp turns in its foreign policy. China has adopted and may again adopt the most varied positions. It may appear to be "anti-imperialist" one time, "anti-American" the next, and the next time "anti-Soviet." But as Comrade Enver stressed at the Eighth AWP Congress, all these are only maneuvers to balance the big powers in the world, a game with the imperialist political and military powers to strengthen China's position in the international field.

BCP CC PLENUM ADOPTS DECISION ON NEW LABOR CODE

AU301630 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] A decision of the BCP Central Committee plenum, which took place on 29 and 30 November, has been released for publication. The plenum has confirmed the basic postulates of the party concept of a new labor code worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The BCP Central Committee highly evaluates the basic postulates of the party concept of the new labor code as a major contribution to the further development and enrichment of the Leninist general April line of the party and as a new concretization fully corresponding to the needs of the country's socioeconomic development. [words indistinct] further the decision points out that because of its topicality and scope, the party concept of the new labor code has a great social, economic and political judicial importance. It deals with issues that affect the destiny of every Bulgarian citizen, reflects and analyzes topical social needs, answers vital questions and points to concrete and practical attitudes and the means of solving them.

The party concept is a bright expression of the innovation ideas and approaches of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and a continuation and development of the Blagoev-Dimitrov theory on the attitude of the workers' class toward labor and the new socialist worker. It is a great contribution to the treasury of the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice.

The plenum decided to publish the basic postulates of the party concept of the new labor code, and to submit them for nationwide discussion. The plenum decided that the conclusion of this nationwide discussion and the final elaboration of the draft law on the labor code as well as its submission to the National Assembly are to be done by a party-state commission headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Zhivkov Gives 'Extensive Speech'

AU301914 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] On 29 and 30 November at the Boyana residence a BCP Central Committee plenum took place. It discussed the basic postulates of the party concept of a new labor code worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman. In addition to the BCP Central Committee members and candidate members, the plenum was also attended by the chairman and the members of the bureau of the Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP, the secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and the members of the permanent board. The participants in the BCP Central Committee plenum honored the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with one minute of silence.

The following persons took part in the debates: Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions; Ivan Stanev, BCP Central Committee member and leader of a fitters brigade from the Kemikovtsi economic metallurgical combine; Petur Svilenski, BCP Central Committee candidate member and leader of the industrial brigade on grain production in Selovo city; Toncho Chakurov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of machine building and electronics; Zhelyu Milushev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the Varna Okrug Trade Union Council; Academician Angel Balevski, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Iliya Gunchev, BCP Central Committee member and director general of the Metalkhim State Economic Trust; Petur Tanchev, BZNS secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council; Academician Atanas Maleev, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy minister of national health and chairman of the medical academy; Stanka Shopova, BCP Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee;

Aleksandur Petkov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the the National Agroindustrial Union; Nastina Todorova, BCP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the professional committee of the Vidin city chemical plant; Ivan Panev, BCP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee; Elena Lagadinova, BCP Central Committee member deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and chairman of the committee on the Bulgarian women's movement; Bogomil Raynov, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy chairman of the union of Bulgarian writers; Dimitur Vasilev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Botevgrad city party committee; Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the BCP Sofia city committee; Kiril Antonov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Blagoevrad Okrug People's Council; Yaroslav Radev, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the State Council; Anastasiy Donchev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and first secretary of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee; and Sava Dulbokov, BCP Central Committee member and first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave an extensive concluding speech. The plenum unanimously adopted a decision that has been released for publication.

Upon the instruction of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, read a report. A plan on the BCP Central Committee plenums until the end of this year and for the first 6 months of next year was adopted.

BTA IMPLICATES WEST IN ATTEMPT ON POPE'S LIFE

AU301957 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 30 (BTA) -- "The aim of the anti-Bulgarian campaign in the USA and Western Europe, and of the detention of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov in Rome, is to prove that terrorism which overflows the Western countries is the deed of ....communism and is guided by the socialist countries", writes BTA political commentator Dimitur Shishmanov today. He emphasizes that certain circles in Italy are trying to shift the responsibility for the attempt at the pope's life made by a terrorist caught on the spot, also onto a citizen of socialist Bulgaria, a country which has given an officially recognized contribution to the struggle against international terrorism.

The author emphasizes: "The organizers of this vile provocational and propaganda operation and their inspirers are doing their best to distract the attention from the original source of terrorism, from those responsible for this particular case, too, to another direction. They neglect facts, also proved by the Italian court, of the law trial of last year, and speculate with non-existent, invented facts".

Mr Shishmanov quotes a number of facts proved by the Italian court or officially confirmed in a number of Western countries, which show the absolute groundlessness of the allegations of a Bulgarian participation in the attempt. "Agca, who shot at the pope, is an activist of the neofascist nationalistic movement in Turkey and of its armed terroristic detachments "the Gray Wolves". They have and cannot have anything in common with socialist Bulgaria and with any socialist country, it is well known that they are used by the US CIA for struggling against communism, against democratic and progressive movements. [sentence as received]

The Turkish press announced that a former CIA agent was selling weapons to an extreme right terrorist organisation in Turkey which trained terrorist Agca.

The terrorist was involved in planning to kill the pope [words indistinct] he was in prison in Ankara because of the murder done by him of the Turkish journalist and editor-in-chief of the MILLIYET Abdi Ipekci. Till then the terrorist has not seen with his eyes any socialist country and a citizen of such a country.

The inspirers and organizers of the campaign raise the question why he has not been arrested in Bulgaria after his portrait was published in the Turkish press. And the terrorist left Turkey with a faked passport, which the Turkish authorities could not recognize either. But why had he not been identified and arrested in the FRG, in Italy, in Spain, the seven NATO countries in which he spent many months. Moreover, the Turkish authorities have informed the West German and Italian authorites of the stay on their territory of a dangerous terrorist," Shishmanov writes. He points out that the "Bulgarian complicity" is the fruit of the sick fantasy of an American journalist and is based on the sole fact that Agca had passed through Bulgarian territory.

He emphasizes that both the beginning and the resuming of the campaign have been triggered by a signal coming from over the ocean. The author stresses that by the arbitrary detention of the Bulgarian citizens a signal was given for an incredible race in inventing and spreading absurd lies. Quite often controversial, refuted and taken up anew. [sentence as received] The biased campaign is aimed at compromising socialist Bulgaria before the world public opinion. "Bulgaria cannot become reconciled with the insults thrown on her by responsible and irresponsible organizers of subversions and provocations, composers of lies, which can be deterimental to her traditionally good relations with Italy. Naturally, the Bulgarian side bears no responsibility for it", Shishmanov writes. He emphasizes that the aim of the campaign is also more far-reaching: to discredit the countries of real socialism and the whole socialist community, at the same time diverting the attention from the deep economic, political and moral crisis of the world capitalist system.

The campaign, the author goes on, is also aimed against peace and detente. It coincides with a moment when again a possible resuming of the process of detente became a topic in the world. The campaign is also aimed at giving an impetus to the fading-away counter-revolutionary plot on socialist Poland, by using the terrorist act against the pope - a pope.

Shishmanov writes: "The shady operation undertaken by the anti-communist centres against Bulgaria and the other countries of socialism is pointing to a clear track in the West. We would like to express a hope that common sense and the sense of responsibility before the world public will take the upper hand and this absolutely unjustified campaign which harms the trust among countries and poisons the international atmosphere, will be brought to an end." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 30 November carries an abridged version of Shishmanov's commentary]

Sofia Press Conference Held

AU011037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] In connection with the arrest of the Bulgarian citizen and employee Sergey Ivanov Antonov by the Italian police, a press conference with Bulgarian and foreign journalists accredited to Bulgaria was organized in Sofia today. Stoyne Krustev, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian journalists union, opened and chaired the conference. Boyan Traykov, director general of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, acquainted those present with certain indisputable evidence unmasking the goals of this biased anti-Bulgarian campaign directed not only at discrediting socialist Bulgaria but also the countries of real socialism before world public opinion. The hope was again expressed that, according to the requirements of legality, justice and international law, the necessary sense of responsibility will be displayed that will be in the interest of maintaining confidence among countries and peoples.

Protests Over Arrest Reported

AU301936 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The investigating officials in Rome are keeping secret everything that concerns the interrogation of Sergey Ivanov Antonov, employee of the Bulgarian airlines Balkan office in Rome who has been arrested. He is suspected of having participated in the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II.

Bulgaria has protested against this arrest twice since last Thursday. The TANJUG correspondent in Rome reports that the Italian press says that Turkish and Italian police are searching for two more Turkish citizens, members of the Grey Wolves Turkish terrorist organization, who had ties with the attacker, Ali Agca.

All the public information media in Bulgaria today carried a statement by the national news agency expressing a most energetic protest over the unfounded -- as it is stated -- arrest of Sergey Antonov. This protest is the first report informing the Bulgarian people of Antonov's arrest, the TANJUG correspondent reports from Sofia.

LUKANOV PRAISES SOVIET ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

AU252026 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 25 Nov 82

["Bulgaria-USSR: Days of Economic Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 25 (BTA) -- According to Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, the development of national economy in recent years has been characteristic with its large-scale, dynamics and stability. Mr Lukanov stressed this today at the opening of the days of Bulgaro-Soviet economic and techno-scientific cooperation, which will last in the course of one month. The speaker emphasized that Bulgaria's successes in the sphere of economy are met with satisfaction by the other socialist states and with interest by the developing countries, which have taken the road of independence and social progress.

Mr Andrey Lukanov spoke of the decisive role of Bulgaria's cooperation with the Soviet Union for Bulgaria. It was pointed out that the analysis of the economic and techno-scientific ties between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union has made it possible to draw conclusions of international significance, conclusions which are important not only for the socialist community countries. Thanks to this very cooperation, Bulgaria can take today an active part in the international division of labour. In the last five-year periods more than 50 per cent of the foreign economic contacts of the country have been carried out with the Soviet Union. This year's bilateral trade is expected to exceed 10 milliard foreign currency leva. Irrespective of the fact that Bulgaria is a comparatively small country, she has been a foreign economic partner third or fourth in importance to the Soviet Union in the different years. The great relative share the Soviet Union has in Bulgaria's foreign economic relations underlie her stable development. This fact is helping Bulgaria to solve successfully her socio-economic tasks under the conditions of an aggravated international economic situation.

Further on Mr Andrey Lukanov dwelt on some concrete spheres in the economy of the country, which have been developed with decisive assistance from the Soviet Union. One of these is power generation. The majority of the electric power plants in Bulgaria were built after Soviet projects and with Soviet technical aid. This is the proper place to mention also the atomic power plant in Kozloduy, whose present capacity is 1760 MGW. The Soviet Union will supply Bulgaria with a 1000 MGW nuclear reactor, which will mark the beginning of a series of similar deliveries.

Bulgaria is the first country to receive from the Soviet Union reactors of such a capacity. Bulgaria attaches great significance to the links of cooperation with the Soviet Union in the sphere of raw materials. Oil, gas, coal, ferrous ore and other materials imported from the Soviet Union at prices substantially lower than those at the international market, make it possible for the national economy to operate at rhythmic rates. The speaker said also that a number of manufactures in which Bulgaria is currently specializing, and in which she ranks among the world's leaders, have been developed thanks to Bulgaria's relations with the Soviet country. Among these are mechanical engineering (Bulgaria is one of the large-scale manufacturers of mechanical-handling equipment in the world), the electronic industry and electrical engineering, robotics, where the country, in the words of Mr Andrey Lukanov, is expected to become a manufacturer of international significance, etc.

Mr Andrey Lukanov commented also on the scientific and technological ties between the two countries. The Soviet Union has supplied Bulgaria with thousands of complete sets of technical and scientific documentation, thousands of Soviet specialists have rendered assistance in the construction of manufacturing capacities in the country. Of major significance is also the cooperation with the Soviet Union in the training of Bulgarian specialists.

It was stressed at the meeting that the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union has a unique character in a number of separate cases. The two countries were the first to sign a long-term general scheme for economic cooperation. The two countries have established their first direct manufacturing links between separate enterprises, the first direct ties between the academies of sciences, the first joint research teams under the form of technical bureaus.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH NICARAGUA PUBLISHED

AU292059 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Nov 82 pp 1-2

["Joint communique" on the official friendly visit of Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 21-25 November 1982]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, member of the Sandinist Assembly of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria 21-25 November 1982.

The high-ranking guest laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid his respects at the sarcophagus.

Minister d'Escoto was received by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

Official talks were held between Petur Mladenov and Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. During the talks the two ministers briefed each other on their two countries' socioeconomic development and discussed the state and future prospects of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua. They also exchanged opinions on topical international issues. The unanimity of the two countries' stands on the questions discussed was ascertained.

The two ministers discussed the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua, and they ascertained with satisfaction that these relations are successfully developing in all areas and are based on mutual advantage and equal rights.

The two ministers confirmed their governments' wish to further expand and intensify the Bulgarian-Nicaraguan cooperation in the future as well.

During the visit of the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua the following documents were signed: a consular convention, a visa agreement, and an agreement on cooperation between the two ministries.

Discussing topical international problems, the two countries expressed deep concern about the aggravation of the existing tension in the world as a result of the arms race and confrontational policy adopted by the most reactionary forces of imperialism, especially the Americans. It was pointed out that this policy is undermining detente and intensifying the danger of nuclear war, that it represents a real threat to the very existence of mankind.

It was stressed that the current complicated international situation demands the unification and resolute unity of action of all peace-loving forces in order to achieve a change for the better toward a constructive dialogue in international relations on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security, as well as mutual respect for each other's interests. It was pointed out that the successful conclusion of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the reduction and limitation of strategic weapons and nuclear arms in Europe, as well as of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are of great importance for the preservation of universal peace. The need to promptly conclude the Madrid meeting of CSCE member states was pointed out during the bilateral talks. This meeting should adopt a meaningful and well-balanced document and adopt a decision on convening a conference of confidence and security-building measures, as well as disarmament in Europe.

The two ministers pointed out the consistent and active struggle of the socialist community member-countries to rescue mankind from nuclear threat and achieve detente in international relations. They expressed great appreciation and support for the most recent constructive initiatives and proposals submitted by the USSR in this spirit, including the unilateral decision of the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Miguel d'Escoto welcomed the proposal on the nonexpansion of the spheres of action of both the Warsaw Pact and NATO to new areas in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The two ministers pointed out the great importance of the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones.

The Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs expressed his great appreciation for the constructive and peace-loving Balkan policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and voiced his suport for the proposal submitted by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone as well as a meeting of Balkan states' leaders in order to discuss this problem.

Petur Mladenov and Miguel d'Escoto discussed the situation in various tense areas of the world and devoted particular attention to Central America and the Caribbean zone. The growing aggressive character of imperialism and its attempts to stifle the natural aspirations of the peoples of that area to achieve political, economic and social liberation, as well as to consolidate their own national independence by using methods of military intervention was condemned. The two ministers of foreign affairs denounced U.S. interference in domestic affairs of Nicaragua, as well as their military and economic assistance to counterrevolutionary forces, which are committing acts of aggression against the Sandinist revolution from the territory of Honduras in order to destroy it.

The two ministers resolutely insist on a stop to the hostile, provocative actions of the United States and of some of their allies against Nicaragua, Cuba and Grenada.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the people of El Salvador against the merciless dictatorship and against imperialist interference. The two ministers pointed out that only along the path of a dialogue and through political negotiations is it possible to achieve really just solutions to the tragedy that the people of El Salvador are going through.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stressed the importance of and supported the peace-loving proposals submitted by the Government of Nicaragua for the reduction of tension and the normalization of the situation in that area. The constructive foreign policy of this country has again been acknowledged by the election of Nicaragua as a member of the Security Council at the 37th UN General Assembly session.

The two sides pointed out the importance of the contribution made by the countries of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace against war, aggression, imperialism, Zionism, colonialist and neocolonialist exploitation, and discrimination. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming New Delhi conference will play a positive role. Minister Mladenov welcomed the decision that the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of nonaligned countries should take place in January 1983 in Managua.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua expressed their complete satisfaction with the result of the talks held, which represent a contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Nicaragua. They expressed their firm conviction that these relations will also continue to be intensified and consolidated in the future.

Miguel d'Escoto expressed his gratitude for the cordial hospitality accorded to him and those accompanying him and for the manifestations of genuine and sincere sympathy and militant solidarity toward the people of Nicaragua and toward the Sandinist revolution. He extended an invitation to Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to visit the Republic of Nicaragua. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

FILIPOV SPEECH AT DINNER FOR TANZANIAN PREMIER

AU300915 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Nov 82 p 2

[Toast proposed by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, at official dinner given in honor of Cleopa David Msuya, prime minister of Tanzania, on 25 November 1982 in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister, esteemed guests from the United Republic of Tanzania: I am happy to welcome you once more as a high-ranking guest to the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to wish you and those accompanying you a pleasant and useful stay in our country. We consider your visit as an important event in the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania. This is a new expression of the long friendship existing between our two countries and peoples, and it will undoubtedly contribute to the further consolidation and expansion, as well as to the intensification, of our bilateral relations.

The heroic and industrious people of Tanzania are well known and highly appreciated in our country. It is with sincere interest and sympathy that the Bulgarian people are following the successes and the progressive socioeconomic changes implemented by the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, headed by Julius Nyerere, the outstanding fighter against colonialism and racism, the worthy son of the Tanzanian and African peoples. With all our hearts we wish you, esteemed Tanzanian friends, even greater successes in building up your motherland, in achieving the well-being and happiness of the friendly people of Tanzania.

Comrade Prime Minister, your visit will convince you that Bulgaria, which before the socialist revolution was one of the most backward countries, is a highly developed country today with up-to-date industrial standards and a modern agriculture. We have honorably fulfilled the legacy of our leader and teacher -- Georgi Dimitrov -- to accomplish in 15-20 years what other countries, under different conditions, have accomplished in a century. The Bulgarian people today are engaged in peaceful and constructive efforts devoted to the practical implementation of the historical decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress. We are building a developed socialist society; we are conducting a policy of comprehensive intensification of production in order to create prerequisites for an increasingly full satisfaction of the people's material, cultural and intellectual needs.

Esteemed Comrade Msuya, a little less than 20 years ago the stormy process of decolonization began on the African Continent. The peoples of Africa, taking advantage of the wholehearted and selfless assistance of the socialist community countries and of the progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the world, have achieved their independence. Dozens of independent, sovereign countries have appeared and are proceeding along an independent path of development. In this remarkable victory, the selfless struggle of the Tanzanian people for their freedom and national independence will be remembered forever.

In the southernmost part of Africa the regime of apartheid, oppression and exploitation still continues to exist today. The Republic of South Africa is subjecting the native population of the country to a cruel regime of terror and continues to illegally occupy Namibia, in contradiction with the UN resolutions. The peoples of Namibia and South Africa are waging a heroic struggle for freedom, independence, democracy and human rights.

The regime in Pretoria is occupying part of the territory of independent Angola and is exerting permanent attacks against Mozambique and Zambia, as well as arming mercenaries and trying to destabilize other countries in that area, Comrade Grisha Filipov further stressed.

We most sharply denounce the aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against Angola and the other "frontline countries," the overt alliance of the United States with the racist rulers in Pretoria, representing a menace against peace and security in southern Africa and the world. We are expressing our solidarity with and full support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of the South-West African Peoples Organization and the African National Congress.

We highly appreciate the constructive role of the United Republic of Tanzania in the Nonaligned Movement and in consolidating the unity of the African states, which the imperialist forces are trying to destroy by all means. In this respect we entirely support your country's efforts in overcoming the difficulties arising in the Organization of African Unity.

Esteemed friends, the international situation has been considerably aggravated recently. The reactionary, imperialist circles, headed by the United States, have adopted a policy of military confrontation with the forces of peace. A rearmament of unprecedented size has begun and new systems, as well as types of mass destruction weapons, are being developed.

The consequences of this disastrous policy are obvious. The world has recently witnessed the arrogant Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the barbarous extermination of the civilian population in that area, and the inhuman reprisals against the Palestinians in West Beirut.

We resolutely declare ourselves against the policy of genocide and we insist upon a prompt stopping of the aggression and upon the withdrawal of the Israeli invaders from the Lebanese territory, Comrade Grisha Filipov continued. We are once again declaring that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis is possible only after the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and only after the long-suffering people of Palestine have created their own state.

There is no more important task today than to tame the arms race, liquidate the threat of thermonuclear war, and erect a barrier against the irresponsible plans of the warmongers.

This is why we welcome the resumption of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons and sincerely wish that they may end with specific results for the sake of peace and security throughout the world. We highly appreciate the new Soviet peaceful initiative -- the unilateral commitment assumed by the Soviet Union not to be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons, and we support the proposal submitted by the USSR on signing a treaty for a full and universal banning of nuclear arms tests.

We are expressing our sincere wish for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting at which a decision should be adopted to convene a conference on the measures of consolidating mutual trust, security, and disarmament, and we will actively contribute to the achievement of this goal.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a consistent and constructive policy of peace and understanding among peoples in Europe and the world. We are unrelentingly following a trend of expanding, intensifying and improving even more our relations with the Balkan countries. This policy was expressed in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's proposal to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Dear guests from the United Republic of Tanzania, with profound gratification we note that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and peoples are expanding even more and becoming increasingly varied. The contacts between the BCP and the revolutionary party of Tanzania are positively developing and being consolidated. Trade and economic cooperation are becoming increasingly expanded and dynamic, our cultural exchange is also expanding.

We are convinced that relations between our two countries will continue to develop as dynamically in the future, as they have in the past, the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers further stated in his toast. The results achieved in the implementation of the agreements signed between our two first state and party leaders -- Todor Zhivkov and Julius Nyerere -- are a guarantee for this. We will do everything within our power for the further development, consolidation and intensification of bilateral relations between our two countries in all fields of mutual interest, for a further expansion and improvement in the substance of our cooperation and for further perfecting the forms of our mutual cooperation.

I would like to express my conviction that the present visit of your delegation will open up new prospects for the further consolidation and intensification of Bulgarian-Tanzanian relations, for the happiness and prosperity of our two peoples, in the interest of the struggle to preserve world peace and security.

I take the liberty to propose the following toast:

-- To the health of Julius Nyerere, president of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and president of the United Republic of Tanzania; to the health of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

-- To even greater new successes in the construction and prosperity of your motherland!

-- To friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Tanzanian peoples!

-- To the health of Cleopa Msuya, the prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, our highly esteemed guest!

-- To the health of all here present!

-- Cheers!

OFFICIALS ATTEND ALBANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU301550 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] On 29 November Shaqir Vukaj, Albanian charge d'affaires in Bulgaria, gave a reception at the embassy on Liberation Day -- the national holiday of Albania. The reception was attended by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; responsible officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, and chiefs and members of foreign missions accredited in Sofia. The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

VATICAN REPORTS CHARTER-77 APPEAL TO KREISKY

LD260026 Vatican in Czech to Czechoslovakia 1845 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Before President Husak's visit to Austria, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky received a letter from spokesman of Charter-77 in which they asked him to intervene, during the president's stay in Vienna, in favor of the following imprisoned defenders of human rights: Benda, Gruntorad, Havel, Hlozanka, Jirous, Litomisky, Lizna, Pospichal, Starek, Uhl and others.

The federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic has received a similar letter also from Mrs Dolores Savrdova whose husband, Dr Jaromir Savrdova, was rearrested on 24 September 1982 although he is seriously ill.

COMMITTEE 'APPEALS' TO CHNOUPEK FOR CSCE PROGRESS

LD010336 Prague CTK in English 2008 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The participants in the recent Brussels session of the international CSCE have voiced their deep concern over the worsening international situation, in an appeal to the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories.

The appeal was handed by Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, to Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek on Tuesday.

The document stressed that states taking part in the Madrid meeting should overcome barriers and arrive at a balanced final document, confirming their pledge to respect all provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, and deciding to convene a conference on increasing confidence and on security and disarmament in Europe.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said he would inform of the appeal relevant Czechoslovak circles and the Czechoslovak delegation to the Madrid meeting.

SAUL, USSR'S TALYZIN VISIT SKODA ENTERPRISE

LD302358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who leads the delegation to the 23d session of the Intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, visited the Skoda works in Plzen today. The guest was accompanied by Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy equipment. They acquainted themselves with the organization and the production program of the Skoda works and inspected the manufacture of [word indistinct] railway engines, nuclear reactors and [word indistinct] machines. In the afternoon the Soviet guest returned to Prague.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO

Wreath Laying

LD291732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign minister, who arrived in Czechoslovakia today for an official friendly visit, paid homage to the memory of the unknown warrior by laying a wreath at the national monument on Zizkov Hill.

During the festive ceremony, which was conducted under the accompaniment of military salutes, he was accompanied by Josef Nalepka, deputy federal minister of foreign affairs, and Aguiles Centeno Perez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to Czechoslovakia. Later the Nicaraguan representative, to the accompaniment of the "March of Revolutionaries," laid a bouquet of red flowers on the tomb of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement. Prior to leaving the national monument he signed the visitor's book.

Chnoupek Talks

LD291750 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, held talks in Prague today with Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua. They discussed relations between the two countries and topical questions concerning world developments. Both ministers emphasized their interest in the further broadening of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. There was full agreement of views on solving the main international problems.

Bohuslav Chnoupek again confirmed Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the just fight of the Nicaraguan people against the incessant attempts of the United States to disturb the process of consolidation of the Nicaraguan society. He praised Nicaragua's proposals for the liquidation of a center of tension in Central America and also its active foreign policy. Miguel d'Escoto emphasized that his country wants to develop cooperation with all countries on the basis of equality and that it sees socialist countries as a natural ally.

BRATISLAVA REPORTS SLOVAK GOVERNMENT CHANGES

LD301914 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] At its meeting today the Presidium of the Slovak National Council discussed, at the premier's proposal, a number of changes in the composition of the Slovak Socialist Republic's Government.

It recalled from their posts Slovak Socialist Republic Government members Alojz Kusalik, Dezider Goga and Pavol Kiraly. The Presidium of the Slovak National Council appointed as members of the Slovak Socialist Republic Government Pavol Hrivnak, who was given the direction of the Slovak Socialist Republic Ministry of Industry; Jaroslav Zelko, who was given direction of the Slovak Socialist Republic Ministry of Trade; and Jan Pjescak, who was given the direction of the Slovak Socialist Republic Ministry of Justice.

The new members of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic were sworn in by Vilian Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council in the Federation Hall of Bratislava Castle in accordance with the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

ROGERS' INTERVIEW ON FIRST STRIKE POLICY CITED

LD300240 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] U.S. General Rogers, NATO commander in chief in Western Europe, gave an interview to the Bonn newspaper DIE WELT in which he said, first: I do not believe that the other side will attack with nuclear weapons; and second: We are not renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. Ernst Knirsch comments:

[Begin recording] To repeat it once more so that there can be no misunderstanding, the NATO commander in chief himself does not expect a nuclear attack from the Warsaw Pact Nations. [Words indistinct] But he still does not renounce the first use of the NATO nuclear attack from the Warsaw Pact nations. [Words indistinct] But he still does not renounce the first use of the NATO nuclear weapons. Naturally, one asks oneself whether the most simple logic is not being ignored here when one side wants to attack with nuclear weapons somebody it knows is not planning a nuclear attack at all. But here it is less a matter of logic than of Mr Rogers' basic problem and his [words indistinct].

For these people the greatest danger, and the NATO commander in chief said it in the abovementioned interview, is not the possibility of an attack by the other side, but, and I quote: that the Soviets patiently strive to attain those aims that they have set themselves; namely to dominate Western Europe without having to fire a shot. So spoke Rogers, NATO commander in chief and general. This means that NATO nuclear weapons and their first use are not intended to ward off a Soviet nuclear attack or to preempt any such [word indistinct], because the NATO leaders do not even expect such an attack, but in the final analysis are intended for use against that with which one can convince people without shooting: That is to say against ideas, against proposals and against offers such as, for example, ideas of cooperation for detente, disarmament and lasting peace.

Naturally the Soviet Union does not want to dominate anyone, but wants rather to convince everyone that there is indeed no sensible alternative to its policy of peaceful coexistence and cannot be. As Erich Honecker said at the fifth plenum of the SED Central Committee, there are realistic possibilities today for warding off imperialist attacks on peace. There is the effectiveness of the peace initiatives of our socialist community and the weight of the actions of the peoples against NATO weapons, the arms race and U.S. nuclear first-strike plans. This effectiveness and this weight are growing in step with the growing realization that our continent has a future in peace only when there is a guarantee that states with different social systems can live together in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. It is just this that constitutes our immutable policy. [end recording]

REISS COMMENTS ON NATO COUNCIL MEETING

DW292115 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Albert Reiss' weekly international review]

[Excerpt] Let us discuss the fall meeting of NATO beginning in Brussels today. Nothing new can be recognized here, and that's bad. The decision on the missiles NATO made in December 1979 naturally is in the focus of the deliberations. Three years ago some politicians consoled themselves with a sort of self-deception. They only made this decision in order not to be forced to implement it; there would be negotiations, they thought. They were told at the time that negotiations can also be used as an alibi, and that's exactly what has happened. The United States gives priority to the stationing of medium-range weapons in West Europe, most of them on the territory of the FRG. Everything else is subordinated to this, including the Geneva negotiations.

The situation we are faced with is the following: The United States is determined to station its Pershing II and cruise missiles, come what may. Some NATO governments support this project. The U.S. President announced his decision to station the MX missile, and this irrespective of the protests in his own country and irrespective of the opposition to this armament project throughout the world.

It must be expected that this NATO council meeting will be the prelude of a large propaganda campaign by the United States that is to justify the stepped-up armament. It has already been announced that U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger in Brussels will present to his colleagues so-called intelligence findings, data, technical facts, etc. They all are to prove how necessary it is for the European NATO countries to support the United States. It must be expected, therefore, that the West Europeans will be flooded by figures, technical explanations, allegedly exert opinions on strategic matters and many other things. Against all these attempts to justify a policy that can't be justified, we should perhaps set some questions, like the following one, for instance: The Soviet Union solemnly committed itself to renounce the first nuclear use. If U.S. strategic considerations really do not contain plans of an aggression -- as Washington claims -- what then prevents it from expressing such renunciation as well? If no one is the first to use nuclear weapons, there will be no nuclear war. The United States should also be asked what reason is there to be against the freeze of nuclear armaments on their present level, if its intention is not to achieve military superiority.

Let's return to the NATO meeting. There is another point that deserves attention. The question will be discussed there of how the European NATO countries could help the United States in the event of its military involvement in the gulf region. This has been ghosting through the NATO meetings for several years now. Some governments say they won't be able to send troops, however, they will be able to make available installations, bases and so on. Adelbert Weinstein, member of the general staff in World War II and military political commentator, writes in FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE today: The Federal Republic can make available depots, ports and airports. These installations can be used by the American strategic fire-brigade, the Rapid Deployment Force. And then Weinstein also talks about our preparedness to serve as a strategic turntable. That's a lot. Just imagine that Pershing II missiles are to be stationed in the FRG. For a long time now some 7,000 nuclear warheads have been stockpiled in the FRG, and now in addition to that the preparedness to be a strategic turntable. And this is supposed to mean security?

The point of the problem is that the United States also wants to secure for itself the support by NATO outside its contractually limited area. For many years NATO politicians have rejected this, and they knew why. Now the United States is trying the same thing again without expressly saying so. It will happen only if Washington becomes active in the gulf region. Charles de Gaulle died 12 years ago. He predicted this situation. He said at the time that the reason for France's withdrawal from the military wing of NATO was that he did not want his country to be dragged into conflicts it was not interested in as a result of the automatism of the NATO treaties. This situation and the inherent danger continue to exist. The danger has even grown.

CREDIT RESTRICTED, SWING 'LARGELY EXHAUSTED'

DW291400 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Hans R. Karutz report on the situation of the GDR in the light of the 25 November session of the SED Central Committee]

[Excerpt] Berlin -- the SED functionary [Hermann Axen] pointed to a 3.5 percent labor productivity -- which in reality was supposed to increase by 4.5 percent as compared to 1981. Industrial production climbed by 4.2 percent -- in contrast to 5.1 percent as demanded in the plan figures.

As a result of East Berlin's having largely exhausted its swing purchase framework in the FRG with 650 to 700 million marks there is not much elbow-room left for purchases in this respect. Besides, after the "Poland shock" and in view of the overall insecure world economic situation West European banks are exercising distinct restraint regarding new credits to the "GDR" although East Berlin is known as a legitimate debtor. Lamentation on the now more than before perceptible restrictive practise was heard by Walther Leisler Kiep (CDU) during his lightning visit to East Berlin. Among those sitting at the luncheon table at the residence of State Secretary Hans Otto Braeutigam were President of the German Foreign Trade Bank Werner Polze and Prof Max Schmidt, head of the economic-political consulting institute at the "GDR" Council of Ministers.

Seen against this background the "GDR's urging for new large-scale intra-German projects become all the more plausible. For the time being negotiations are being held on a new postal lump sum that had been cancelled by East Berlin. The DM 85 million annually agreed upon in 1977 to offset increased performances by the Reichsbahn and the German post office do not suffice the "GDR" any longer. Except for the exorbitantly costly electrification of the Berlin-Helmstedt railroad track, which will last for more than 10 years, it is sure that the "GDR" in the future can recken only with money for the natural-gas pipeline to West Berlin.

DECISION MADE TO SIGN UN LAW OF SEA CONVENTION

LD302110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 30 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR Council of Ministers has decided to sign the UN convention on the Law of the Sea. The government is guided in its decision by the fact that the convention's comprehensive regulation, based on international law, of all activities affecting the oceans of the world, represents an important factor in consolidating peaceful cooperation between states. The early signing and ratification of the convention by all states would contribute toward international detente. The convention on the Law of the Sea was drawn up and adopted in April 1982 at the third UN conference on the Law of the Sea after nearly 10 years of negotiations involving more than 150 states. It is to be submitted for signing at the concluding session of the third UN conference on the Law of the Sea at the beginning of December in Jamaica.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET ALBANIAN LEADERS

AU301522 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council, and Willi Stoph, GDR chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in Tirana:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the 38th anniversary of the liberation from fascism and the establishment of the people's power, as well as of the 70th anniversary of the independence, we convey to the Albanian people the best greetings of the GDR people and wish them success in building the socialist society.

CHRISTIANS MEET IN ROSTOCK TO DISCUSS PEACE

AU292137 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov p 2

[Summary] Rostock (ADN) -- "On Thursday in Rostock 120 church dignitaries and laymen of various denominations stressed their support for peace out of Christian responsibility.

At an event marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR, they discussed together with Archbishop Meldisedek, exarch of the Moscow patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church for Berlin and central Europe, the responsibility of the churches in the peace struggle." Discussing the work of the Russian Orthodox Church in the struggle for peace and disarmament, the exarch stressed that the concern for peace is in line with the desire of the entire people. In the discussion, Martin Harder, of the Evangelical Church of Greifswald, praised the Russian Orthodox Church for the important stimuli that are emanating from it to the GDR churches. Mandred Gehlke, of the Seventh Day Adventists, and theologian Gerhard Kehnscherper stressed the importance of preserving peace, which is today more urgent than ever.

STRUGGLE FOR PEACE SEEN AS CHRISTIAN OBLIGATION

DW291333 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0715 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Ernst Goltsch commentary immediately following Protestant church service]

[Excerpts] In the last few weeks and months there has been a multitude of initiatives, votes and statements of individual groups and bishop conferences that pronounced themselves quite determinedly for peace and for the participation of Christians and churches in the struggle for peace. In our republic, too, the witness and service of Christians for peace and disarmament have become something normal and already possess a certain continuity.

In the fall of this year the synods of the Evangelical land churches dealt with this problem and have come to realize -- though with differentiating accents -- that the struggle for peace cannot merely be an invitation to Christians, but an obligation for them. At the Greifswald synod Bishop Dr Gienke stressed that all spheres of life in the church, society and personal everyday life are testing grounds for the peace service of a church in socialism. In a similar way this everyday probabation was stressed in Hermann Axen's report to the 5th meeting of the SED Central Committee in appreciation of the GDR Peace Council's plenary meeting in July this year, in which he said: In an atmosphere marked by a high degree of responsibility and confidence, representatives of all classes, strata, all parties and mass organizations, men, women and young people with different ideological and religious views reiterated that there cannot be anything more important than the securing of peace for the people of the GDR. Renowned representatives of the churches and religious communities emphasized how religious peace engagement becomes convincingly expressive in the GDR's unified peace movement. With this meeting, which was marked by trustful cooperation, at the same time a determined rebuff was dealt to the efforts taken by certain forces aimed at splitting the peace movement.

Mandred (Stolte), consistory president of the Berlin-Brandenburg church, on 11 November in Leipzig, urgently warned against stationing additional nuclear missiles in Western Europe, because -- as he put it -- not much imagination is needed to find out that this stationing of missiles planned for Western Europe also will constitute a considerable burden for us. This is why the church -- even though it has to withhold from giving wise advice to the politicians -- must urgently request all governments to ponder all consequences of their decisions, above all those resulting for mankind.

In the last 10 days two meetings were held here in Berlin that dealt very emphatically and intensively with the threat to peace. What I refer to is the 8th plenary meeting of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics and the regional meeting of the GDR's Christian Peace conference. Both meetings have very earnestly warned against stationing new missiles in Europe. The repeated ecclesiastical admonition for cooperation with all people of good will also includes joint action with socialists and communists.

WALESA VISITS CZESTOCHOWA, MAKES STATEMENT

NC302133 Paris AFP in English 2123 GMT 30 Nov 82

[By Jan Krauze]

[Text] Czestochowa, Poland, Nov 30 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa came here today from Gdansk to beseech the black virgin, Poland's patron saint, for help in "realising the great hopes born from the Solidarity attitude of August 1980." It was his first public statement since the November 15 press conference following his release from internment, but he refused to make a statement to the crowd of reporters who met him here.

Reading an act of devotion before the "miraculous" painting in Jasna Gora monastery, Mr Walesa invoked the virgin's protection for his "imprisoned and interned brothers, and those who need help." He also asked the virgin to intercede for "justice, peace, love, solidarity, and mutual understanding." "I do not come only to bring you my person," he said, "but also everything that our country is currently undergoing, its sorrows, sufferings, experiences, and hopes for a better tomorrow. Guide me so that I may be an instrument in your hands at the service of the country, the church, and my neighbor. Strengthen our determination and our bodies so that we may make peaceful efforts on behalf of our country's just rights." Mr Walesa placed an offering before the virgin: a medal shaped as a broken heart. "Take this heart in your hands," he said, "and cure it."

About 200 persons, clearly pleased to see the leader of the banned Solidarity movement, were present at the evening mass and greeted Mr Walesa with "V for victory" signs. Mr Walesa was led into the chapel by his confessor, Father Henryk Jankowski, almoner of the Gdansk shipyards. Father Jankowski called on the congregation to pray for "those who are imprisoned or interned, those who have emigrated, and for all workers who are fighting for truth, justice, and the freedom of our country."

At the end of the ceremony a prayer was said for Pope John Paul II and for "pure hearts" when "the pope returns to rediscover his homeland." After the mass, Mr Walesa took an evening meal with the Pauline monks. He was spending the night here, along with his wife Danuta, and attending mass at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

PRIMATE GLEMP ASKS ACTORS TO END TV BOYCOTT

NC301348 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 30 (AFP) -- The appeal by Poland's Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp yesterday calling on actors to end their year-long boycott of Polish television came amid a concerted drive by authorities to turn public opinion against the actors' movement. The tone of the campaign was set by the publication of a letter in the cultural magazine TU I TERAZ (HERE AND NOW) in which a Warsaw actor who asked to remain anonymous complained of "moral terror" in Warsaw theatres imposed by actors belonging to the banned union Solidarity. He said he requested anonymity because he feared he would be treated as a collaborator by fellow actors.

According to him, the majority of Warsaw's 500 actors turned their backs on the martial law regime last December, leaving some 70 to suffer from ostracism and intimidation. "We have no more friends, and when we enter a theatre we are greeted by total silence," he wrote, complaining many had been denied roles because their views differed from the director's.

Large excerpts of the message were read over television where actors opposed to the regime were invited to participate in a "public discussion." If they refused, a television announcer said, that meant that complaints contained in the letter were justified.

Another sign of official efforts to bring the actors' movement in tow was the recent replacement of Gustaw Holubeck as the head of a Warsaw theatre by a director judged more favorable to the regime. Mr Holubek, a well-known actor, had resigned as deputy to (?air) his opposition to Poland's state of siege. His removal as theatre director, announced by the official news agency [words indistinct] was seen to signal a "reorganization" of Polish artistic institutions by the minister of culture.

In the meantime, actors recently said they would continue their boycott as long as Solidarity's leaders were interned and "denied the possibility of expressing themselves freely" and security forces continued to intervene against the population. They also called on Warsaw's inhabitants to boycott movie houses showing "propaganda films of poor quality" and theatres "headed by collaborators."

Observers said yesterday's appeal by Archbishop Glemp for actors to end their boycott came at a time when actors and martial law authorities appeared to be at an impasse. Although he urged actors to act for the "good of national culture," Poland's primate was, nevertheless, careful to emphasize that his appeal should not be taken as an "invitation" to collaborate with the regime.

BISHOPRIC'S COMMUNIQUE ON SENTENCING OF PRIESTS

LD301754 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] On Sunday 21 November of this year a communique by the bishopric curia on the sentence passed on two priests and one lay employee was read out in all the churches of the Chelm Diocese. The communique has been late reaching us but the weight of the problem contained in it authorizes us to present it to our listeners. Here is the full text of the communique:

With reference to the earlier communiques on the trial of priests (Tadeusz Kurach) and (Jan Borkowski) and a lay workers (Henryk Kardas) from the Parish of the Most Holy Heart of Jesus in Gdynia, and still sharing the great concern, the bishopric curia announces that on 6 November of this year the voivodship court in Gdansk sentenced under summary procedure Father (Jan Borkowski)and (Tadeusz Kurach) to 3 years imprisonment and 2 years deprivation of civic rights, and (Henryk Hardas) to 3 years and 6 months imprisonment and 2 years deprivation of civic rights. All the defendants are to pay the costs of the trial. In view of the fact that the trial took place under summary procedure those sentenced have no right to appeal.

In the comment on the verdict the Gdansk Voivodship Court accepted that the persons sentenced did not commit any violent attempt against Citizens' Militia functionaries during street riots and has ruled out that they threw objects at militiamen or slandered them. On the basis of evidence given by Citizens' Militia functionaries the court has found them guilty of being present during street riots, that took place in the neighborhood of the church, among persons creating a public crowd through which -- as found by the court -- they took an active part in the riots since being part of the crowd they approved its actions.

The court did not believe the evidence given by several defense witnesses who in their assertions ruled out any participation in the riots or forming part of the crowd. They stated unequivocally that those sentenced came out of the presbitery after the riots had ended, when the streets were calm.

After speeches by the prosecutor and the defense council, in the statement before the verdict was announced Father (Jan Borkowski) said: I have been a priest for more than 10 years, and have always endeavored to spread the teachings of Christ about love and forgivingness. Had I raised the stone of which I am being accused, I could not preach Christ to the people; I could not face the young or celebrate the holy sacrifice. I consider my arrest as a great mistake. I cannot conceive the reasons for which the Citizens' Militia functionaries accuse me with such determination. I ask to be proclaimed not guilty. At this point Father (Jan Borkowski) raised his hand as if to take an oath and said: I swear to almighty God that I am not guilty.

In his last word Father (Tadeusz Kuras) referred to his 17 years of ecclesiastical service which he tried to perform irreproachably and that consists of preacing love and not hatred. He stated that he is not guilty and confirmed this by an oath calling on almighty God to be his witness.

In his last word Mr (Henryk Kardas) stated that he is innocent, which he swore by the name of Christ on the cross.

The sentencing and imprisonment of our two priests and an employee of the church in a penitentiary establishment not only affects them personally but also deprives them of performing pastoral work for the benefit of people entrusted to their care. The bishop ordinary gave thanks for prayers to date and warmly begged the dear priests and the faithful for ardent prayers for the suffering of his cross and pain for the church in the Chelm Diocese. Confident in the assistance of God and his mother, he hoped that those sentenced will return in the near future to their duties and tasks.

[Signed] Vicar General, Bishop (Edmund Piszcz)

FORMER LEADERS GIVEN LEAVES FROM INTERNMENT

LD302338 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 30 Nov 82

["Former High Officials on Leave From Internment" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 30 Nov -- Following a motion submitted the Committee for Constitutional Responsibility, the minister of home affairs ordered leaves from (?internment) for Piotr Jaroszewicz /former prime minister/, Tadeusz Pykae, Jan Szydlak and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk former deputy premiers, in order to give testimony in proceedings held by the commission.

PRON APPEAL FOR LIFTING MARTIAL LAW ASSESSED

AU301821 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Nov 82 p 1

[Commentary signed "S.G.": "The Voice on the Most Important Issue"]

[Text] The people of good will -- the social activists who value the agreement of all Poles and our fatherland's fate -- spoke on the issue that is now the most important. The commission that is initiating the establishment of the Provisional Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth published an appeal for lifting martial law as soon as possible.

This voice of the representatives of the movement expresses the feelings of the overwhelming majority of our people and the views and aspirations of all Poles who want to live and work under normal conditions, in peace and in an atmosphere of national agreement.

The appeal of the movement's representatives fully coincides with the position and efforts of the state authorities.

Martial law has prevented economic and political anarchy and disarray, has introduced a basic order in the country, that was threatened internally and internationally, and has stemmed the forces that were pushing Poland into an abyss. At the same time, martial law guaranteed the continued performance of the state and of all its institutions. The performance of the state authorities in the past 12 months has been signal proof that martial law is a temporary necessity to ensure that the country can exist, live and work normally. As is increasingly obvious, the authorities have used martial law to create the necessary conditions for lifting it. This could be seen in the implementation of the economic reform and in the adoption of important legal acts to provide extensive opportunities for the development of democracy, self-government and the rule of law. These activities have now created the foundations for extricating the country from its economic and political crisis.

From the first day of martial law, our authorities have continued to assert most clearly that it would be lifted as soon as the necessary sociopolitical conditions are established. Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed this thought most impressively in his Sejm speech on 22 July 1982.

"If advantageous lasting changes are produced without the return of tensions, and if they prove unambiguously that the country's situation is calming down and normalizing, the Military Council for National Salvation will ask the supreme state authorities to suspend martial law."

Clear indications have appeared in recent weeks that the time is near when such a suspension can become reality. The fact that workers rejected the call of the underground extremists and foreign subversive centers to strike on 10 November was the most eloquent proof of that. The same can be said of the fact that calm reigned in the country on 11 and 13 November. A slow but gradual improvement in the economic situation is an indication of stabilization and the growth of the conditions necessary to suspend martial law.

This and other positive features in our social and economic life have given the representatives of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth the mandate to assert that their appeal expresses "the wishes of the overwhelming majority of our people, who, despite their very difficult living conditions, continue to prove every day their patriotic and civic attitudes through their dedicated work."

On the strength of these facts the movement's representatives have expressed the conviction that our country has permanently entered a period of calm, normalization, work and national agreement and that the suspension of martial law will help deepen and consolidate these processes.

However, the suspension of martial law is not only a legal act that will eliminate the restrictions of 13 December 1981. The suspension of martial law requires the certainty that disorder will not recur and that the activities that made martial law necessary a year ago will not return. It is not only the authorities that owe our citizens the guarantees of freedoms and normal life. Our people, too, must draw all the conclusions from the painful experience of the past 2 years. This means that it is necessary to observe the law and to fulfill the duties incumbent on every citizen. Only order, social discipline, undisturbed work, the continuation of the process of renewal, efforts toward national conciliation and agreement and the observance, and not violation, of the laws will create the full opportunities for overcoming the crisis.

This is the only conduct that will ensure that our people's lives are normalized, that the hardships of the crisis are rapidly removed and that normal conditions for the existence of our citizens and for the development of our country can return.

ZSL To Aid PRON

LD302152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] A meeting of the Presidium of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] Supreme Committee assessed party activity against the background of the current political situation.

The continuing process of normalization of the country's political life, it was said, is creating circumstances for ending the state of martial law. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] is playing an important role in strengthening moves toward stabilization, in seeking paths to national reconciliation and agreement.

The ZSL will use its influence on behalf of further developing the PRON and strengthening its role in Poland's political life. The ZSL will actively participate in further normalization and stabilization, implementation of socioeconomic reforms, development of social self-government, and implementation of the agricultural and food economy development program.

PZPR'S GORYWODA ON CRISIS, PARTY TASKS

PM011031 Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Manfred Gorywoda by SZTANDAR LUDU correspondent Stanislaw Jadczak -- date, place not given; footnote carried at end of item states that the interview was "unauthorized"]

[Excerpt] [Question Comrade Secretary, we are talking a few minutes after the close of the plenary session of the Biala Podlaska PZPR Voivodship Committee, during which the party voivodship organization's initiatives in alleviating the results of the crisis were discussed. The speakers repeatedly referred today to the recently ended deliberations of the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. I suggest that we also return in our talk to the deliberations of the 10th Central Committee Plenum, and I would ask you to begin by recapitulating the results arrived at during the 10th plenum and the problems which the party deems to be of key importance for the country's socioeconomic development in the years 1983-85.

[Answer] At the 10th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee the party expressed its view on the guidelines of the country's socioeconomic development for the next 3 years; it also defined the goals of social and economic policy. We made a very thorough assessment of the country's economic situation, based -- among other data -- on information submitted by voivodship organizations and on the 1,000 or so suggestions from committees operating in enterprises. We also had opinions from social organizations and the Polish Academy of Sciences. As a result of this assessment considerable changes have been made in the plan for the next 3 years as compared to the propositions published earlier in the press. As you remember, the plan proposed the following order of priorities: food; housing; protection for the weakest population groups, that is, children and young people, old-age and invalidity pensioners, families with many children and so on.

Now the 10th plenum resolution has determined the following goals of socioeconomic policy as the most important ones for the next 3 years: increased food production; elimination of the shortages of such basic general commodities as, for example, shoes and clothing; the housing construction industry; health protection; a just system of linking pay increases with increased productivity; protection for the weakest population groups. The order in which I have listed these goals is a random one, since they are all equally important.

A lot of attention was given at the 10th plenum to the question of social justice. Very strong criticism was reserved for that population group whose members seek private profit and procure gains which are disproportionate to the work they put in. The activity of these individuals -- such as semiprivate retailers or licensees operating under the terms of a concession [ajent], private tradesmen or certain craftsmen -- does not constitute too great a problem from the economic viewpoint, but it does have enormous social implications. The Central Committee has recommended that action be taken to regulate this problem. It is, for instance, necessary to set the taxation system in order, insofar as the present one is completely disorganized. Out of every 100 countries throughout the world, 96 use tax registers [ksiegi podatkowe] in private manufacturing and service companies. Poland is among the 4 percent of those countries which do not have such registers. The anticipated law will contain regulations which will provide appropriate solutions in the matter of tax registers and taxation in general. We are of the opinion that tax offenses should be treated with great severity as being not only offenses of an economic nature but also as constituting offenses against society.

[Question] The question of our emergence from the crisis is one that arouses understandable emotions. People are impatient and want the crisis to end very soon. But at the same time there is the universal expectation of intervention by some outside forces, of some aid from aboard to come as a Godsend and help us overcome the crisis very quickly. But we are simply not going to emerge from the crisis without everyone participating in eliminating the economic crisis, without great effort and hard work, and so a kind of vicious circle appears: People wish for an end to the crisis but they are not doing much to bring this end about quickly....

[Answer] What you have just mentioned is the most difficult of the tasks to be solved today. It is exceptionally difficult these days to influence people's awareness. And a speedy emergence from the crisis will be simply impossible without some changes in people's awareness, without their active involvement. We must make this truth widespread and reach out with it to every Pole: that each of us can contribute significantly to expedite the emergence from the crisis. But -- let me repeat this again -- what we need in order to achieve this is our energetic and honest work together with a revaluation of people's attitudes. We must realize that nobody is going to do it for us from the outside if we do not do it from ourselves: Nobody will give us enough help to make the crisis pass quickly. Today's plenary meeting of the Biala Podlaska Voivodship Committee has demonstrated that there are really many opportunities for proving one's inventiveness and initiative in alleviating the results of crisis. It is only necessary to have the will to do it. And that is why it is today the party's main task to spread the truth which says that everything depends on our work. In that we count on the new trade unions to bring home to their workforces the relationship between the fruits of one's labor and one's living conditions.

[Question] The issue which today causes general concern and anxiety is the state of our market, the shortages of many commodities. Related to this is the issue of prices, which gives rise to controversies and fills many with great alarm....

[Answer] While we are on this subject, it is necessary to state a few universal truths. What is price? Price depends on production costs, but it also constitutes the monetary expression, or picture, of the economy: It shows the extent of market equilibrium or of the lack of equilibrium. Today in Poland we have a lack of equilibrium and extensive gaps in the commodity structure. This situation results in enormous inflationary pressure. What can we expect to happen with prices in the next year? The position of the party leadership on the subject of prices is as follows: The initial propositions assumed 25-percent price increases for the next year. It was decided at the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum that such a rate of price increases is too high. It was determined that, taking social considerations into account, price increases should be kept to 20 percent or under. In the first place, these directives will have to govern state-dictated prices (including, among others, prices determined by the state for some foodstuffs); next, energetic action will be undertaken to revise the prices and profit margins determined individually by enterprises (this will be effected, among other means, through changed economic and financial mechanisms); lastly, it will be necessary to achieve a very close connection between increased productivity and increased wages -- without which, in any case, it is impossible to combat inflation. A rapid increase in prices is always a shield behind which the enterprise -- and this is not mentioned often enough -- can hide waste, bad organization of labor and, simply, slipshod work. Economic and social interests demand that this be changed.

[Question] But will a check on the rate of price increases not delay the attainment of market equilibrium?

[Answer] In an economy, things always happen at the expense of other things. And so if we check the rate of price increases, it means that the time needed to reach total market equilibrium will be a little longer. But a lower rate of price increases is dictated -- as I have been saying -- by social consideration.

[Question] Comrade Secretary, I would like to hear your own personal view as to the issue we are discussing today: Are we going to emerge from the crisis, and, if so, when?

[Answer] I can tell you how I see our chances for emerging from the crisis. If those three factors which I mentioned when talking about prices take shape successfully, and if we work well, then -- with a realistic appraisal of the chances for increased production -- I see the market reaching equilibrium in some 3 to 4 years. And so I think we will have a relatively good market -- except, of course, for the meat market -- in some 3 to 4 years.

PZPR'S OPALKO VIEWS CRISIS, ECONOMIC REFORM

AU301350 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 28 Nov 82 pp 1, 5

[Janusz Ratajczak interview with Stanislaw Opalko, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee, on matters concerning the economic crisis and economic reform -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What in your opinion is the main problem in our lives today as far as overcoming the crisis in the future is concerned?

[Answer] I will call the chief problem in plain terms a problem of work ethics. I believe that the concept of work ethics contains the key to the kind of policy that makes it possible to unite the efforts of most Poles in reconstructing our lives and thus forming mutual relations between people in such a way that socialist justice may be a reality for everyone.

And this may come about when it is not appearances, privileges or titles that are universally recognized as the most highly valued criteria of human quality, but honest, constructive work.

[Question] You head a commission that is shaping the strategy for our crisis-ridden economy, and you present ethics as the most important matter. Yet the notion is quite widespread that politics on the whole, and economics in particular, have nothing to do with ethics.

[Answer] This is a misleading and very false notion. It has been formed by people from a certain background and class position. It is obvious that a capitalist who bases his position on taking possession of all that the workers have made with their own hands tells everyone that he is seizing other people's goods, which although not recognized as ethical, is justifiable to him by higher economic principles. And this same capitalist regards any policy that justifies his unethical conduct as his own. Although there are many people in our society for whom such a contradiction between ethics on the one hand and politics and economics on the other is convenient, because it enables them to pretend that they are right to carry out their dishonest dealings, speculators for example, both politics and economics have a deep ethical meaning for the working class and for working people generally.

It has a deep ethical meaning not only for the working class. Let us take the example of trade ethics, and I mean honest trade dealing and the high status accorded to goods of a well-known high-quality brand on the market. It turns out these these concepts are very valid and important in international economic relations. And let me take another example, the credibility of large-scale and small-scale politics in the eyes of society. It is obvious that ethics are very important today, both politically and economically.

[Question] What about ethics concerning our crisis? One draws the conclusion, and please forgive me for vulgarizing, that you share the view of those who say that we are in a crisis today because Poland was governed unethically for years.

[Answer] Nothing of the sort. Such a statement really is vulgar and demagogic. It explains nothing, but obscures the reasons behind our crisis instead. And these reasons are very complex. It is not subjective faults nor even a misuse of one's powers which are being so severely punished in courts these days, and are the main sources of the crisis in Poland, although these subjective faults have a large role to play. The crisis is based on the nature of the economic-social process. The conditions that give rise to these faults are to a large extent independent of the will of individuals. For example, look at how much our economic life depends on the factors that shape the structure of capitalist markets. These markets are being shaken with a deep crisis that would have a fatal effect on our entire economic structure if we made no safeguards against it. These reasons are supplemented to a considerable degree by the economic pressure and discrimination known as "sanctions" in the United States and in other places. It is the huge-scale transformation of Poland, thanks to which Poland is governed in a socialist manner and has been transformed from a backward agricultural country to a highly developed industrial one, that is giving rise to complex contradictions betwen the present-day requirements of life and life's old-fashioned forms. That is why we cannot overcome the crisis without deep reform, the kind that removes these contradictions.

What work ethics have to do with the crisis I will try to present concisely. How does the crisis affect us most keenly? By the catastrophic shortage of even the most basic goods on the market. Yet in economic language, goods are the result of human work. For if we experience a shortage of goods, this means the same as saying we are not working well enough. At least we are not putting in the required amount of efficient work that results in goods to satisfy people's needs. This is where this strategic role played by work ethics becomes important.

The evil that surrounds us and disturbs us is not only based on the fact that many people try to live without working, in other words they desire to live at the expense of others like parasites and have other people work for them. A problem of equal extent is that many people really are working, only inefficiently. A glaring example of such work is the utilization of good raw materials and machines to produce inferior products that are not fit for consumption. But this is not all. Relations have arisen very extensively among our society which make efficient work difficult. Modes of action have arisen that demand efforts and resources that are out of proportion to the amount we need to emerge from the crisis. And here our question of work ethics really comes into its own, concerning economic reform. For we have initiated economic reform and are resolutely carrying it out in order to eliminate the evil, outdated relations between people that hinder good, efficient work and the outdated economic structures and systems of functioning, putting new ones in their place that are conducive to good work.

The leadership role played by work ethics in this great and complex process of reform and in overcoming the crisis is aimed at spreading the voncition that no miracle and no do-gooder will extricate us from the crisis, and that the only weapon we can use in order to save ourselves is hard, extensive and universal work.

[Question] Should such a hugely complicated and extensive undertaking as economic reform not be carried out in more favorable conviction than the heaped-up difficulties of the economic crisis? Why did the party not decide to wait with this "earthquake" until such time as the turmoil of the crisis has been eased? Or, as many people ask, why have the catastrophes of the crisis not been outpaced by the reform?

[Answer] Economic reform is neither a panacea nor some disposable gift fished out by the party to automatically cure us of this crisis disease.

This great reform work is a further step in a long process. One can say this is an historic process, one concerning the reconsturction of the model of socioeconomic relations in socialism, and it is also true that reform plans have collapsed in the past due to a lack of strength, resilience and determination for such a great activity. I was active in attempts to make our system of management more realistic toward the end of the sixties -- these attempts failed because of firm resistance toward them by working people who were not aware of the seriousness of the threat and by conservatively-oriented management cadres. The relative minority of knowledgeable people who tried to initiate reform even at that time quite simply failed to gain the necessary support, or, as they say, a social base. I was also active in a further attempt at general reform, the so-called large economic organizations [WOG] system, at the beginning of the seventies. And this undertaking also collapsed before it had a chance to take hold in selected spheres of economic and social life, so great was the struggle put up not by individual opponents to the transformations, who fought against adherents to the large economic organizations system, but by certain social forces and masses who though that it was possible to live relatively comfortably with outdated, anarchistic and absolutely worn-out forms of existence and action. And it is the great catastrophe of the current economic crisis that has brought about a situation in which it is no longer possible to use and live by old methods. Such is the harsh law of social development. Today's situation has presented the entire country and our entire community with a choice: either to transform the ways in which we live and manage things, or perish in chaos and poverty. It is cruel and tragic that a very great work of reform, one that opens up new roads for Poland's development, is being forced on us by the dramatic circumstances of the crisis. More than this, in these already dramatic circumstances, when the effects of the crisis have touched the widest cross-section of society, the truth about the necessity of our reform is fighting its way through to people's consciousness with difficulty. Thus, the basic truth that there is no other road for Poles to take than the great labor of reform is establishing itself very slowly.

[Question] But is there no less harsh and less costly alternative to the process of our reform, as many people in Poland and outside it say there is?

[Answer] I am speaking from the point of view of socialist ethics, in other words I am stating the harsh truth without illusions. There is no alternative.

Let us look at the events of 1981. What was responsible for them? An enormous political movement with reactionary, retrograde or at least conservative aims. Our reform and its program is a revolution, and a deep one. So when the entire community was faced with this revolution, very many people appeared who tried to do everything they could to deceive people that this socialist revolution could be avoided. You need only remember the extremist Solidarity activists. They tried to make people believe that this revolution could be opposed. All sorts of delusions were spread, for instance the one where rich countries are willing to take us under their wing in the form of non-refundable aid, and the one about some hidden treasure, completely fictitious, that could turn Poland into a "second Japan" without any toil, travail or upheavals of reform. There really were forces active that brought the country to chaos and the crisis-ridden economy to paralysis through the use of delusions that one can continue with the old methods and maintain a reasonable existence with them. How did they manage to do this? By making people believe that there is some mythical alternative to our reform.

[Question] What was the result of this?

[Answer] I will give you the most recent data on the state of production. Today, when the machinery of industry has already toiled through three-quarters of the year, we have barely produced 85 percent of the cotton goods we produced during the same time last year. With woollen goods it is 83 percent and with television sets around 69 percent. And this at a time when we already have the necessary basic raw materials and energy at our disposal. This is the extent of the damage that fighting reform brings, and this is what our reactionary opponents wanted to impose on us instead of reform. In their assumptions that working people are conservative-minded, these opponents have harmed the working man with their activity.

[Question] One hears numerous people saying that the economic reform that is being implemented has many faults that limit its effectiveness. Are these views justified?

[Answer] Let me say once more that economic reform is not some wonder drug for all the evil in your lives, neither is it a universal prescription that goes to work immediately. The principles of reform, making enterprises self-managing, the introduction of accounts showing costs and gains, financial control over administration; all this, besides radical reductions in economic administration, in other words making it more manageable, creates the only conditions possible for efficient and good management, which is in itself a process, and a long one. However, how quickly and to what extent this good management is being implemented does not depend on the principles of the reform but on concrete activity and on reliable and responsible people, or rather teams of people. It is obvious that many unfavorable phenomena may arise during such activity, and such phenomena really are arising.

That is why, while implementing the principles of the reform, we continue to make large-scale adjustments to the legal norms in line with which it is possible to evaluate and control the processes of economic management. However, economic regulators, especially money, must be given priority because, as we know,our goods-money economy is in ruins and because the development of such economic regulations of economic processes requires a long time. At present, the state leadership is able to implement a certain policy with the help of taxation and tax concessions concerning enterprises' profits, exerting an indirect impact on the lines of the activity that are especially advantageous for enterprises.

It goes without saying that such an indirect impact of state policy on the processes of the economic management of independent enterprises, especially in the cases in which the point is to halt the trends that are disadvantageous to the state and society, also requires the necessary time and depends on the various circumstances of the goods-money economy. That is why the process of our reform is measured by years and not by months.

The people who have gotten used to economic management with the help of commands and prohibitions that produced immediate results view this situation as a great shortcoming. I do not agree. You should also take into consideration the fact that the conditions created by the economic reform just now -- a few months later -- have placed thousands and thousands of people in our industry and the economic life as a whole, in new and difficult situations. These conditions are compelling people to make independent and pregnant decisions and give them no opportunity to avoid responsibility by pleading that commands have been issued from above or to lay the blame for errors at the door of other people. This is why there are so many people who are critical of the reform. Finally -- this is the most extensive issue -- every week of the economic management under the conditions of the reform makes the need for calculating the necessary and unnecessary outlays of money and labor increasingly acute within enterprises. Every week people throughout the country ask themselves whether they will be still necessary in their present positions and whether important career and personal changes are in store for them.

I have recalled all this not to prove that the regulations of the economic reform are faultless. Certainly it will be necessary to gradually change and improve many of them. But this does not mean that we should abandon the reform. There is no retreat from the reform.

[Question] Are not the galloping price increases, that irritate people so much, those results of the reform from which there is no retreat?

[Answer] Nothing of the kind. The disproportional and violent increases in prices are results of an acute disproportion between the demand for and the supply of almost all goods in the market, which is responsible for the fact that it is possible to make excessive profits. The second reason for these increases is that, taking advantage of their new independence, enterprises increase prices by including in them their costs, which are unjustified costs because they are the costs of their own bad management, of excessive employment and so on. The principles of the reform and the state's taxation policy make it possible to take rather effective counter-measures in this regard, but such measures take a long time to mature. The volume of taxation on enterprises' profits and the entire system of loans make such a local policy of extorting such high prices on account of the market situation and excessive prime costs absolutely unprofitable in the long run. We are already observing that enterprises are beginning to abandon their excessively inflated calculations and prices. This process will be increasingly more rapid up to 1986 as production increases and as the market receives more andmore goods. The genuine assessment and value of man's labor that is socially necessary to produce goods will be decisive in the final reckonining in this regard. As the highest measure of value and as the only primordial source of all values, man's labor is the fundamental notion of Marxist economics.

[Question] But we should bear in mind that the people who today mistrust the economic reform are not composed of only Marxists. I would even say that our people are very much clericalized in spite of the Polish traditions and are used to thinking in the categories of supernational goodness and earthly evil. Is this not a counterforce against the reform, which calls for so much social consciousness?

[Answer] No one is born a Marxist or an idealist. I remember very well when some 50 years ago I went to a handicraft school from a hungry village near Czestochowa and how I prayed fervently that I could get a job after my training.

A job in those days meant that I could leave behind the poverty that waited for me and my six brothers and sisters in that poor village if I had no schooling and no job. I was able to get a job in a health-destroying paper mill, but only a few years later when I was an adult and when I had done my army service. It was in this way that I was able to partake of the blessings of work and to realize that a job means acquiring a new knowledge in order to cope efficiently and not to succumb to the tremendous poverty that harassed us in the thirties.

I think that the road to knowledge through honest work is clear to all the people, regardless of whether they have acquired the knowledge of Marx's economics. Besides, the comprehension of the basic significance of honest work in the life of a human being and of a society is one of the concurrent issues with regard to which the accord between our state, which is run by our Marxist party, and the Catholic Church in Poland functions so effectively.

[Question] However, the general views in circulation strongly reflect the doubts about the moral strength of the PZPR as the guide in this great reform.

[Answer] This is an important political problem. But what are the reasons for it? The reasons are the merciless self-criticism within the PZPR. This self-criticism produced the upheaval in August 1980, which, as the thorough and detailed investigations conducted by the investigating bodies and the courts have demonstrated, brought to the surface enormously exaggerated features of evil, and, being a public self-criticism, cast a shadow of infamy on the entire party. I do not intend to minimize here the individual responsibility of the people for their political offenses or the responsibility of the people who have been sentenced for abuses. There is and will be no party tolerance in such cases, but the individual criminal and political offenses of specific people are one thing and the moral strength of the PZPR as the party of workers that was able not only to map out the right policy of national and social liberation under the most difficult conditions of our new history, but also to lead the people in our country's great development and transformation without precedent in our history, is another thing.

Of course, the basic political issue today is to extensively demonstrate to people, to those who in their bitterness -- occasioned by the hardships of our crisis -- evaluate the party in an unjust way -- I do not include among such people those who use the crisis to promote their anti-people aims -- that in this difficult situation of crisis only the PZPR has proved to be the force capable of formulating a program for a revolutionary reform of the economy and the state and of assuming the toil of implementing this program. I belong to a generation whose life has been fully taken up by the great cause of changing Poland's development. I am not at all alone in the conviction that participation in this national toil has opened new extensive horizons for me as a simple and nonparty worker and has created opportunities for my work that entails newer and newer responsible tasks entrusted to me by the comrades whom often I personally do not know. These comrades entrust me such tasks because they know how I work. This is to me not only the fruition of my honest work for many years, but also the political performance of the genuine moral strength of the party, which has included me in its leadership.

[Question] People In Tarnow Voivodship assert that the relative equilibrium that was the distinctive feature of the social situation in the voivodship in 1981 was to a great extent your personal achievement and a result of your authority.

[Answer] I would not be too keen on asserting this if I were you. The individuals who have helped tone down social conflicts also include Bishop Ablewicz, who is no doubt a moral authority for the people.

The special political climate in Tarnow region is rooted in the fact that the great progress achieved here by People's Poland began against the background of particularly glaring evils of the historical "poverty of Galicia," [province of Austrian empire 1772-1918] which was ended by our socialist industrialization. Also, our society has good standards of comparison between what was done here in the thirties -- after all, the central industrial region, that was the pride of the Poland of those days, was located here -- and what we have done in the past 35 years. This comparison has made it possible for the working people here to effectively resist the "black propaganda" spread by those who are doing their best to debase their own country and to make the people lose faith in themselves. Our achievements here in the past 35 years are our moral capital for our future activities.

[Question] Can you say anything specific about such activities or are they just hopes that things will be better in the future?

[Answer] I will give you a specific example of such activities. The entire country is experiencing difficulties and shortages, and in Tarnow region the very bad conditions of the work done by the health care services belong to the most painful social hardships. That is why, realizing that we have neither forces nor resources to promote large-scale effective activities, we have centered our efforts on the problem of the health care services. As the first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Tarnow, I visit every day the site on which a new hospital is under construction in Tarnow.

We have mobilized for this construction not only the attention of the economic bodies, but also the initiative of rather large segments of society. This is perhaps not very much, but the thing is that the completion of this Tarnow hospital is approaching rapidly. We have also been able to greatly improve the finishing work on the new hospital in Brzesko. The construction of a number of outpatient clinics is also proceeding smoothly, which means that Tarnow people will soon feel tangible improvements in the health care service, which plays such an important part in the quality of their living conditions. Let me add that, despite the fact that housing construction has been drastically cut down from sheer necessity, we are constructing a number of apartments for doctors and medical staffs. As you can see, this is how the initiative and efforts of the PZPR in Tarnow Voivodship have been centered to a modest but specific extent on a problem that is generally very acute and these efforts are helping to solve it effectively. This is something that counts with our people and that is consistent with the great moral requirements of our policy and work. The number of people who can see for themselves that our socialist program has moral criteria and is based on social justice and care for the working man is increasing.

[Question] Will these efforts not be drowned in a sea of daily troubles and grumblings about thousands and thousands of other difficulties?

[Answer] Every effort crowned by the results that are felt by society imparts new contents to the social situations saturated to the full with conflicts. Please remember that we have said that the great process of reforms produces conflicts, which we have to resolve with perseverance and commonsense.

RAKOWSKI ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

AU301812 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27/28 Nov 82 p 6

[Ryszard Zatorski report: "Talks on the Affairs of the Country"]

[Text] On 26 November, Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski visited the sub-Carpathian region.

During meetings in Krosno and Jaslo with political and economic party aktivs, representatives of the work force, social organizations, self-management bodies and the newly formed trade unions, he replied to questions concerning the country's most important issues.

The questions were, in M. Rakowski's view, a reflection of the current state of social awareness, hence their thematic diversity. Speaking on the manner in which the authorities have fulfilled their duties, he drew attention to the party's leading role in our society, to the rebuilding of its activities and people's trust in it as a permanent factor which has been established with the aid of political and organizational activities and the elimination of the habit of issuing commands.

While reminding us of the reasons behind the outbursts of the workers in August 1980, which were later on consciously taken advantage of by opponents of socialism such as the Workers Self-Defense Committee and other opponents, he stated that the conviction concerning the workers' and trade-union nature of "Solidarity" was for a long time a belief upon which the government based its activities, thus reaffirming its own good will.

It has also been martial law that has enabled us to avoid permanent damage to the national consciousness, introduced as it was to defend Poland's most vital affairs, M. Rakowski stressed. The authorities are not interested in acquiring authority through repression but rather in the struggle against the political opponent by means of political arguments. The behavior which some interpret as a lack of resoluteness and excessive leniency is a product of realism and of long-term planning for the future on the basis of accord and mutual tolerance. The vice premier mentioned this in connection with the possibility of lifting martial law and the proclamation of a temporary National Council for the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, which was responsible for suggesting this.

The matter of lifting martial law, which will be presented for discussion to the Sejm, is the result of the stabilization of the prevailing mood and the progressive return to discipline with regard to the fulfillment of professional duties by a considerable majority of our society, the vice premier said. It is necessary to maintain this peace in order to overcome the crisis. On the other hand, the guarantee against a repetition of the situation as it was prior to December 1981 is instilled in every citizen's consciousness, considering our country's priority goals and in the conviction that the strengthening of social peace is a dire necessity.

He also added that the implemention of the economic reform is a step toward rationalization of economic life in the country. It is for this reason that control mechanisms will be improved in the country by perfecting taxation policy and protecting the private manufacturing industry, trade or Polish emigre companies from liquidation.

Broaching the youth issue, Comrade Rakowski stressed that we are a young society. By taking advantage of all the improved chances for a better start in life, young people, who are the nation's driving force, should gear these opportunities toward building a new future, and in that way transfer more duties and responsibilities to themselves.

Vice Premier Rakowski also informed those present of the work on the territorial self-government bodies and national council draft bill. He then devoted much time to the problems of culture and education.

The vice premier was accompanied by voivodship authorities led by Henryk Wojtal, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee as well as Tadeusz Kruk, local voivoda, who presented a brief outline of the sociopolitical situation and the economic results of the Krosno Voivodship.

SOCIOPOLITICAL COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON SOCIAL CARE

LD010050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The Government Press Office reports:

A meeting of the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee was held today dealt with the draft bill on the promotion of culture and with problems related to social and health care. The meeting was chaired by Vice Premiers Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Zenon Komender. The meeting also discussed draft assumptions for the bill on the promotion of culture and on the rights and duties of the persons employed in the promotion of culture prepared by an interministerial group. It has been decided that the draft bill will be made public and will be debated by the cultural milieus concerned.

The minister of culture and art informed the committee about measures adopted to ensure a wider access to cultural assets and values for workers, in particular through television and radio programs. The committee discussed the preparation of social services designed to ensure for the winter the necessary assistance to handicapped, elderly and sick persons as well as those in particularly difficult financial situations. It was stressed that winter hardships affect most solitary persons unable to leave their homes; it is for those people above all that supplies of food and fuel should be ensured as well as the necessary care. It is necessary to do everything possible, and there are the means to do it, so that within the coming month nobody in the country should feel forgotten or abandoned, that nobody in need should be deprived of assistance. It was considered useful to set up groups of social workers attached to health centers and regional surgeries.

The committee then discussed the assumptions of the family allowance system. The suggested changes provide for the merger of family allowances and compensations into one solid system based on identical legal regulation. The draft also takes into consideration assistance in the form of nursing and confinement allowances. The Sociopolitical Committee made an assessment of the on-the-spot health assistance for children and measures designed to preserve their health and ensure satisfactory development. The sociopolitical committee agreed that it is imperative to widen the system of school meals and to increase the allocation of meat and its products for sick children, whose size would be independent from the family's source of income.

The meeting also assessed the 1982 summer tourist season and the preparations for the winter season. It is expected that this winter approximately 800,000 people will avail themselves of various forms of tourism at home and abroad. The organizers will lay the main emphasis on ensuring winter rest for children, youth, persons in the lowest income bracket and employees of factories where work is carried out in harmful and difficult conditons.

This was a statement by the Government Press Office on the work of the Sociopolitical Committee.

WINTER FUELS, ENERGY RESOURCES DISCUSSED

AU301722 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Nov 82 pp 1, 5

[C.R. report: "Winter Tasks for Energy"]

[Text] The 25 November session of the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry discussed the present and long-term situation in fuels and energy. The session, which was attended by representatives of a number of ministries, the largest producers of energy and the recipients of energy, was chaired by Minister Gen Div Czeslaw Piotrowski.

In the past 10 months breakdowns in energy installations have decreased by almost 50 percent and the slumps in power supply have been reduced by 30 percent. This has been achieved by the work forces of power enterprises under difficult conditions. During the peak period of December 1982 - January 1983, the power industry will be able to produce 19,200 MW, which means that there will be shortages of power on some days.

The supplies of coal to the power industry were assessed as very good, but the oil supplies are not too good. This is why it is necessary to speed up oil supplies before the cold sets in. Oil is exclusively used for switching on the oil blocks of the Patnow II power station, that produces 400 MW of power.

The overhauls of power installations developing 20,516 MW are proceeding satisfactorily. The planned overhauls of power installations developing 18,664 MW will be completed by 23 November. By the end of November the overhauls of 95 percent of the installations included in the plan will be completed.

The coke situation is much worse. This year's production of coke will amount to 18.2 million tons, including 16.9 million tons of industrial coke. This is 700,000 tons less than in 1981.

As for liquid fuels, the situation is not cause for optimism. The processing of crude oil in our refineries will amount to 13.2 million tons.

In view of the projected power shortages on very cold days, the government has decreed a number of measures to reduce power shortages on the national energy grid.

CHELM FIRST SECRETARY RESIGNS; SUCCESSOR NAMED

LD010306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] At a plenary session of the PZPR voivodship committee in Chelm, there has been discussion of the tasks of party echelons and organizations in youth work. There was a positive assessment of activity of youth unions in recent months. It was stated that they have not squandered the opportunities created by the introduction of martial law. In the discussion, the correctness of the thesis on equal partnership and creative participation by young people in solving our state's problems was confirmed. The plenum accepted the proposal by the state administration, presented by the Chelm voivoda, regarding the implementation of directional measures to improve the start of life and in a profession for young people.

In the organizational part, the PZPR voivodship committee in Chelm accepted the resignation of Juliusz Kropnicki from the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee because of worsening health, entrusting that function in a secret ballot to Jerzy Szukala, recommended by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo who has been up to now the deputy head of the Sejm Affairs Bureau of the Central Committee.

BRIEFS

GOODS FROM USSR -- Over the last 11 months the workforce of the Zurawica-Przemysl-Medyka station has received 9.6 million tons of raw materials and goods from the Soviet Union. As in past years, raw materials for metallurgy predominated: ore, iron and coal concentrate, and open-hearth pig iron. At the Zurawica-Medyka station a large amount of liquid fuel, nonferrous metals and agricultural machines and equipment has been transloaded. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Nov 82 LD]

HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIALS VISIT 29-30 NOVEMBER

AU292004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/11/1982 -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the MSZMP, and Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the CC of the MSZMP, arrived in Bucharest on November 29 in the afternoon for a friendly visit upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Upon their arrival at the Otopeni Airport, the guests were welcomed by Miu Dobrescu and Petru Enache, alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, and by party activists.

Received by Ceausescu

AU301940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 30/11/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Tuesday afternoon Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the HSWP, and Varkonyi Peter, secretary of the CC of the HSWP, who paid a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Attending the interview were Miu Dobrescu and Petru Enache, alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP. Also present was Barity Miklos, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bucharest.

Gyorgy Aczel conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP a warm salute on behalf of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and of the Political Bureau of the CC of the HSWP.

Thanking Nicolae Ceausescu requested that Janos Kadar and the Political Bureau of the CC of the HSWP should be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes on behalf of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, as well as on his own behalf.

During the interview the relations were highlighted of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, between Romania and Hungary which develop on the basis of the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. The wish was expressed to further promote the relations of collaboration between the RCP and the HSWP, develop the relations of friendship, good neighbourliness and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, strengthen their cooperation in building the new system. It was considered that the steady expansion of the Romanian-Hungarian relations was in the interests of both peoples, served the general cause of socialism, peace, detente and understanding among nations.

Current international questions were also approached with emphasis on the wish of Romania and Hungary to strengthen their cooperation on an external plane and make their contribution to preventing the heightening of world tension, resuming and continuing the policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence, solving the states of conflict in various parts of the world by peaceful means, adopting firm measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, building a genuine system of security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The interview proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Minorities Issue Discussed

LD011202 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest, November 30 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the CC, visited Bucharest Nov. 30 at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, met Gyorgy Aczel and Peter Varkonyi.

The secretaries of the HSWP CC had discussions with Petru Enache and Miu Dobrescu, alternate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP CC and secretaries of the CC.

In an open and frank atmosphere the negotiating parties informed each other on the achievements and current tasks of the socialist building work in their countries. They exchanged views on the most important developments of the international life and paid special attention to the socialist countries' moves aimed at promoting detente, cooperation and maintaining peace. The politicians reviewed Hungarian-Romanian relations discussing with special emphasis the implementation of the steps and measures decided jointly at the 1977 meeting of Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu.

In order to promote cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania, to deepen friendship between the Hungarian and Romanian peoples and to strengthen mutual understanding and respect, it is indispensable to continuously develop the political, economic, scientific, education and cultural relations and the communication of the citizens of the two countries and corroborate the many-sided cooperation of the two neighbouring socialist countries. An important incentive role is played by the Romanian nationality in Hungary and the Hungarian nationality in Romania. The parties agreed to settle still open questions at further discussions in Budapest.

AGERPRES Report

AU302118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/11/1983 -- At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party a delegation of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party that included Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the HSWP, and Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the CC of the HSWP, paid a friendly visit to Romania on November 29 and 30.

During the talks, information was exchanged on the course of socialist construction in Hungary and Romania as well as on current international questions. Questions were also approached related to the evolution of the manysided Romanian-Hungarian links on a political, economic, social and cultural plane in the spirit of the top-level understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar. It was agreed that both sides should further act with a view to strengthening the relations of mutually advantageous collaboration, for the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism, general progress and peace in the world.

The talks passed in a comradely atmosphere of sincerity of mutual esteem and respect, reflecting the determination to further expand the Romanian-Hungarian friendship, the international solidarity between the RCP and the HSWP, between the two neighbor and friendly countries and peoples, builders of socialism.

ROMANIZATION OF HUNGARIANS IN TRANSYLVANIA SEEN

AU261959 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by G.H.O.: "A Wave of Arrests Within the Hungarian Minority"]

[Text] Vienna (AZ) -- At the beginning of November the Romanian authorities detained several Hungarian intellectuals in Transylvania. Among them was the well-known poet Geza Szocs. This was reported by Hungarian democratic opposition circles in Budapest. For over 2 weeks the fate of Szocs has been unknown. Several detained people were allegedly maltreated.

This is the latest chapter so far in a conflict of nationalities that has been smoldering for a long time. A minority of 2 million people lives in Romania, a minority which is increasingly defending itself against the stepped-up Romanization policy of the Ceausescu regime. The present wave of detentions is aimed at those Hungarian intellectuals who are charged with being connected with the underground paper ELLENPONTOK (COUNTERPOINT) which has been published in Hungarian since the beginning of the year in Klausenburg. Its aim is to defend the minority rights of Hungarians in Romania.

In the last issue -- the eight published so far -- ELLENPONTOK published a memorandum to the Helsinki follow-up meeting in Madrid: "The Romanization of Transylvania and suppression of our culture is being pursued as never before. Romanians are being settled in primarily or exclusively Hungarian areas. The Hungarian schools are systematically reduced, the publication of our books and journals is curbed more and more. Our language is excluded from public life."

The subject of the suppression of the Hungarian minority in Romania is the top subject in Hungary today, not in the government in Budapest or in the official media, which traditionally act carefully, but in opposition circles.

In an article which has now come to the West and which is directed above all to European social democracy, the Hungarian philosopher Gaspar Miklos Tamas (34), who comes from Transylvania, warns against a general underestimation of the national contradictions in Eastern Europe. The philosopher, who calls himself a liberal socialist, thinks that the national disputes in Eastern Europe "are not a bit less violent than those of their predecessors in the 1920's -- for the present they are only covered and unofficial." Tamas sees these national contradictions as a threat for peace in Europe. He demands that both the Hungarian Government and Western Europe should pay more attention to the problem of the Hungarian minority in Romania. In the article Tamas refers to a historical parallel: The nationalist Princip did not kill Archduke Franz Ferdinand with the most modern Krupp Cannon, but with a shabby gun. In the unfriendly and silent concrete high-rises of the East European settlements many such Princips are waiting..."

OBSERVANCE OF ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY REPORTED

Ceausescu, Dascalescu Message

AU292115 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] To Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

To Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tirana

On the occasion of the national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on behalf of the Romanian people, the State Council, the Romanian Government and ourselves we want to convey to the Albanian people cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in fulfilling their aspirations for development and prosperity.

We are convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our countries will increasingly develop in the interests of the Romanian and Albanian peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Press Notes, Articles

AU272058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/11/1982 -- The Romanian press marks in editorial notes and articles the national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, highlighting the considerable achievements scored by the Albanian working people in various domains of activity. The main purpose of the economic policy of the Albanian Party of Labour - SCINTEIA emphasizes - has been in the years of people's power the socialist industrialization on the basis of the capitalization of the national riches.

In Romania -- the same paper points out -- these results are known and appreciated. Long-standing relations of friendship and collaboration in the fight for national and social liberation and the building of a new life, exist between the two peoples. These relations have developed in the years of socialist construction, on the basis of the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

Over the 1976-1980 five-year plan period, the volume of economic exchanges between the two countries doubled as compared to the previous five year period, and at present the economic exchanges develop within the framework of a long-term programme. Recently, a new document between the two countries has been concluded in Bucharest, according to which Romania will export oil equipment, tubes for drilling, tractors, jeep-type cars, chemical products, medicines and other items in Albania in exchange for certain Albanian products such as coal, chrome, copper and bauxite ores, textiles, consumer goods. The expansion of the relations between the two countries -- the note concludes -- meets the mutual interests, serves the cause of peace and collaboration.

Albanian Embassy Reception

AU292005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/11/1982 -- On the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of independence and the 38th anniversary of the country's liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution -- the national day of Albania -- the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, Jordan Pani, gave a reception on Monday, November 29.

Attending were Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and executives of other ministries and central institutions, artists and men of letters, journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Romania and members of the diplomatic corps.

MESSAGES TO SFRY LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

Ceausescu Greets Ribicic

AU292122 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mitja Ribicic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Belgrade

On the occasion of the national annivesary of the SFRY, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself, I want to convey to you, to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and to all the communists and working people in your country sincere congratulations and best wishes for success in building a socialist society in neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia.

Recalling with utter satisfaction the results of our meeting and talks in Belgrade, I want to express my conviction that the good relations and the fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the LCY and between our countries and peoples will further develop in the interests of promoting new relations of equality and equity among all the nations, and for the benefit of socialism, progress and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

Congratulates Stambolic

AU292121 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidium of the SFRY, Belgrade

Esteemed Comrade Stambolic: On the occasion of the national day of the SFRY, on behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and myself, I take pleasure in conveying to you, to the SFRY Presidium and to the peoples of neighborly Yugoslavia warm, friendly greetings and most cordial congratulations.

I am convinced that by acting together and in the spirit of the fruitful talks we recently had in Belgrade and of the joint declaration we signed, the relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the socialist republic of Romania and the SFRY will develop ever more markedly in all areas, in the interests of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world, and of the policy of detente, independence and international cooperation.

I wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal peoples of socialist, neighborly and friendly Yugoslavia increasingly greater achievements in the work devoted to the development of their fatherland, its prosperity and happiness.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ZAGREB PAPER REPORTS ROMANIAN CRITICISM OF CEMA

AU190850 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 82 p 4

[Aleksa Brajovic "special" report for VJESNIK]

[Excerpts] Bucharest [no date published] -- "We must strive to improve the activity and cooperation among CEMA member countries in general.

"As far as we are concerned, I wish to emphasize at this plenum that we are not satisfied with the way certain problems are being solved, especially in the spheres of energy and raw materials and even in the sphere of production specialization for various products."

This statement was heard at the recent party plenum in Bucharest and it was made by the party general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu himself. For more than 2 years, Romania's economic relations with its CEMA partners have been virtually a permanent item on the agendas of many high-level meetings in this country.

The very fact that from time to time, this topic has been accorded unusual and extraordinary publicity raises the question: Why does Romania strive to inform both its own and the world public about this problem as much as possible? These facts are being carefully covered by a cloak of business or other secrets, or "the water is running down the throat" and there is no way out. The partners within this economic group have been openly reproached here on several occasions, including now at the RCP plenum, primarily for a certain inconsistency in implementing the provisions of the CEMA statute as well as the adopted joint CEMA development programs.

"Evening Out" Development

The latest criticisms are quite serious although they were made in a somewhat more conciliatory tone than a year ago. The Romanians are apparently most strongly irritated by the failure to adhere to the adopted programs in which all member countries had been strongly interested. Romania expected that under the adopted CEMA 10-year development program, the level of development of national economies would be "evened out" to a greater extent. It primarily expected greater cooperation from member-countries in meeting Romania's needs in energy, fuel, raw materials and producer goods. But the share of these countries in this respect declined from 47 percent in 1970 to 21 percent in 1980 -- that is, it declined precisely during the 10-year period of complex development.

One of the Romanian criticisms concerns the coordination of development plans among the member-countries of the group in the current 5-year-plan period. It is claimed here that the volume of reciprocal deliveries of raw materials, fuel and energy in the current 5-year period (until 1985) are below the real needs for the further development of Romania's economy.

Mixed Companies

Romania has proposed to hold further negotiations with its CEMA partners about the imports of crude oil, gas and iron ore, and has also proposed a joint expansion in the production of cellulose, copper, coal, nickel, phosphates and other raw materials. Under the condition of equal respect for reciprocal interests, Romania has expressed its readiness to offer even its labor force and technical assistance and equipment for joint projects from which it would then receive definite quantities of raw materials or fuel in return. It is also offering the "surpluses" of its production capacities in the aluminum and cement industries and in oil refineries.

At the same time Romania advocates a more extensive mutual exchange of those products which the CEMA member countries are buying in the world market.

The mixed companies for industrial cooperation and production, as well as all other similar forms of association among economic organizations of CEMA countries have again become of current importance. It is believed here that CEMA countries do not need to import from the West a number of the latest installations and machines because they can jointly produce them themselves.

One of Romania's reproaches to its partners is that food production has not been as jointly stimulated as agreed.

The commodity trade within the group, which is most sharply criticized here is closely connected with all of these problems.

As for Romania, it has been officially confirmed and often repeated that its commodity trade with its CEMA partners is constantly declining. Romania had planned to double that trade by 1985, but in the negotiations with its partners, it obtained an increase of only 40 percent. These then are, in the main, the essential Romanian reproaches or, more precisely, the "Romanian angle" of viewing the development of cooperation within the group, the only angle that is known so far.

It is true that the positive aspects of cooperation are also mentioned in this connection but, at the same time, it is proposed that consultations be held at the highest level to discuss all that. This Romanian proposal has not yet received a final and specific answer.

HOFFMANN DELEGATION OF SED ACTIVISTS VISITS

AU292119 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee on 25 November received a delegation of SED activists led by Comrade Ronald Hoffmann, deputy section head at the SED Central Committee, who visited our country for an exchange of experience at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

During their talk, which was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the sides reviewed the good relations of friendship and cooperation bewteen the RCP and the SED and between Romania and the GDR, which are continuously developing in the spirit of the talks and agreements concluded at high-level bilateral meetings and stressed the usefulness of exchanges of experience and of mutual cooperation for building the new social system in the two countries. The guests were told about the results achieved and about the current interest of our party and people to build the comprehensively developed socialist society.

During its stay in our country, the delegation of SED activists exchanged experience at the Central Council of Workers Control of Socioeconomic Activities, at the National Council for Science and Technology, the Bucharest Municipal Committee and the Brasov County Committee of the RCP. The guests visited industrial enterprises, research and educational institutions in Bucharest and Brasov.

TISCH LEADS FDGB DELEGATION, TU TALKS HELD

Tisch, Constantin Meeting

LD292304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov (ADN) -- Harry Tisch, chairman of the Free GDR Trade Union Federation, FDGB, and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Nicolae Constantin, chairman of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (UGSR) and member of the Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, discussed on Monday in Bucharest unity of action by the international trade union movement in the struggle for peace and social progress. Harry Tisch is heading an FDGB national executive committee delegation that is in Romania for a friendship visit.

Both delegations described the maintenance and securing of peace as the most important concern of trade union work. They decisively condemned the imperialist policy of arms drive and confrontation as well as the U.S. sanction and boycott policy against the socialist countries, which is in breach of international law and against detente. They appealed to the states that own nuclear weapons to join the USSR in its declaration not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Both sides emphasized their intention to work together with trade unions of differing viewpoints to put an end to the arms race.

Trade Union Delegations Meet

AU291913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/11/1982 -- On November 29 a meeting took place at the headquarters of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (GTUCR) between a GTUCR delegation led by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, and a delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions (FDGB) of the German Democratic Republic, led by Harry Tisch, member of the Political Bureau of tbe Central Committee of the SED, chairman of the FDGB Central Council, who are paying a visit of friendship and interchange of experience to Romania.

Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the fine relations of friendship between Romania and the GDR which have steadily expanded and diversified in the spirit of the understandings reached during the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker.

During the interview information was exchanged on the concerns and tasks incumbent on the trade unions in the two countries in the current stage, as well as on aspects of the situation of the international T.U. movement. Both sides expressed the wish to further develop and strengthen the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the trade unions in Romania and the German Democratic Republic, in the interests of the working people in the two countries, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

CEAUSESCU EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS

AU281748 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1650 GMT 28 Nov 82

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Message on the Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/11/1982 -- On the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a message to the president of the 37th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Imre Hollay, and the secretary-general of the United Nations Organization, Javier Perez de Cuellar, whereby he expresses the Romanian people's feelings of warm friendship for the Palestinian people, its consistent and firm support to its cause and struggle for the recognition and attainment of its legitimate rights to self-determination and to set up a state of its own.

This year -- the message shows -- the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people is marked in different conditions as to the previous years. Against the background of the complex and contradictory international developments, serious events took place in the Middle East, which affected the security, peace and independence of the peoples in the area and endangered mankind's peace and security. Likewise, a series of proposals and peace projects were formulated which contained new approaches to the matter, expressing the wish to achieve a political solution.

Israel's aggressive actions in Lebanan and the events that took place in Beirut, which we condemned in all firmness, proved once more that war solves no problem, on the contrary it causes human suffering and damage, burdens and complicates still more the finding of a solution.

After expressing the conviction that the sides involved in a conflict and the international community understand better today that the sole way which should be chosen is the political solution and the dialogue, that negotiations, no matter how laborious they might be, are preferred to a military conflict, even if limited, the message shows. The developments in that region have proved still more strongly that the essential facet of the Arab-Israeli conflict is the Palestinian question, without the settlement of which a global, just and durable peace cannot be established in the Middle East.

The fact that a global, just and lasting peace is based on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, that the Palestinian question can be settled through the setting up of a Palestinian state and that the independence and sovereignty of all the states in that region should be guaranteed and observed is even better understood nowadays.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my belief that there is room in the Middle East both for an independent Palestinian state and for the state of Israel, where relations of peace and good neighbourliness should ultimately be established, and that the settlement of the Palestinian question through the acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights and the provision of conditions for it to attain its aspirations for living in peace in an independent state of its own corresponds to the interests of all the peoples in that area, to the interests of peace and security the world over.

Now more than ever before -- the message further says -- reason and political wisdom should be shown, facts should be faced and a real and firm dialogue be conducted among all the sides involved in the conflict so that an effective process should start of globally solving the conflict. First and foremost, all Israeli troops should be withdrawn from Lebanon, the independence and unity of Lebanon should be guaranteed just as the Lebanese people's quiet and peace.

Romania also considers that political and diplomatic activities should be intensified, by the United Nations included, for the organization of an international conference within and under the aegis of the UN, with the participation of all the states and sides concerned, inclusive of the Palestinian Liberation Organization - as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, of the USSR and the USA, of all the states which can make a positive contribution to the settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Just as until now - the message shows - Romania and the Romanian people will contribute to a just and lasting resolution of the Middle East issues, to the achievement of a global, just and lasting peace in that area, to the attainment of the friendly Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, in the interests of peace, collaboration and security in that region and throughout the world.

The message expresses in conclusion the firm conviction that the United Nations Organizationcan and must play an ever more active role in the efforts towards the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in a political settlement of all the other states of tension and conflict in the international life.

UN AFGHAN RESOLUTION CONSIDERED 'VERY MODERATE'

LD302118 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] We devote our topical foreign political commentary to the resolution on Afghanistan adopted by the UN General Assembly last night. Here is Milika Sundic:

The UN General Assembly came out once again in favor of the right of the Afghan people to decide for themselves their destiny, and to decide on the withdrawal of foreign troops and the cessation of any kind of interference in the internal affairs of that country. A total of 114 countries voted for the resolution, on which a lively debate had been held, and only 21 against.

The substance of the resolution is very clear and precise but not so severe that countries to which it refers could not accept it. On the contrary, in tone the resolution is very moderate and refers equally to all interested parties -- both the Soviet Union, whose troops have been in Afghanistan for a few years, and to all neighbouring countries that extend support or asylum to the opponents of Babrak Karmal's regime. True enough, the problem of Afghanistan is neither easy nor simple. Even among the countries that voted for the above-mentioned resolution there are those which are not as interested in the fate of the Afghan people and its right to decide alone on its social system as in everything else that could serve bloc rivalry. However, even considering this, the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan can be neither defended nor justified.

Nonbloc countries which had, with few exceptions, raised the debate and voted for the resolution on Afghanistan had proceeded from their basic position that no one has the right under any conditions either to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries or to impose on a people a system of government which it does not want. The Soviet Union, for instance, even if it had had reasons to be concerned about the development of the situation in its immediate neighborhood, should have refrained from military action at least until such a situation had become dangerous for its security. Since such a situation did not exist -- because what is involved is a small, peace-loving and nonaligned country -- the decision to send troops into Afghanistan was, to put it mildly, injudicious. After all, the very fact that a war has been waged in Afghanistan for several years is the most reliable proof of the military intervention having been a great failure. In any case, much has been lost and nothing has been gained. The longer the war in Afghanistan lasts, the worse things will be.

The Soviet military presence in Afghanistan has from the very beginning been -- and remains -- the stumbling block in the relations between China and the Soviet Union. Though the recent dialogue between the two neighboring socialist countries has been successfully concluded, the latest Chinese statements show that this success has not been achieved without a certain hope of the government in Beijing that Moscow will also accept a dialogue on the Afghan problem, for China expects more than a mere Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. True enough, the Chinese demands are more flexible than they were when the government in Beijing broke off the talks with the Soviet Union, but despite this, China had not given them up. China has also the same approach with reference to the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

However, the big question is whether and to what extent the latest resolution on Afghanistan or Moscow's desire to normalize relations with China will exert an influence or a change in the Soviet attitude. Should this happen, it would at the same time be the first step -- a very significant one -- toward a peaceful resolution of the Afghan problem. The General Assembly resolution on Afghanistan after all does not demand anything else.

STAMBOLIC, LJUBICIC ATTEND REPUBLIC DAY EVENTS

LD301940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Titovo Uzice, 30 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Socialist Republic Presidency, visited Kadinjaca on Republic Day. They placed flowers at the memorial and paid homage to the dead fighters of the workers' batallion.

Stambolic and Ljubicic also attended the performance of an artistic program, which is held every year as a sign of remembrance of the legendary battle on Kadinjaca Mountain.

Presidents Stambolic and Ljubicic were presented with the latest edition of the poem entitled: "Kadinjaca" by Slavko Vukosavljevic; the latest issue of Uzice Anthology; and a set of Kadinjaca editions. Nikola Gogic, director of the memorial complex briefed Petar Stambolic and Nikola Ljubicic on the plans for the further development of Kadinjaca.

RIBICIC ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS AT GORJUP MEETING

AU231659 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 82 p 3

[J. Pjevic report on speech by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the Gorjop's days study meeting of Yugoslav journalists in Brdo near Kranj on 20 November]

[Text] Ljubljana, 21 Nov -- Our entire country is in the process of a profound transformation and thorough activation of its own material, cadre and creative potentials which are not small and which alone can enable us to triumph over our current difficulties, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pointed out at the conclusion of the fourth meeting of Yugoslav journalists within the framework of the traditional Gorjob's days in Brdo near Kranj.

What we are doing now, Ribicic emphasized, is not the same as the economic reform because we are aiming at deeper changes and turns in all spheres of our work, development and life. The struggle for exports and for greater and more equal participation in the international division of labor is a struggle against autarky and a struggle for true self-managing socialist relations, for Yugoslavia's further assertion of itself in the world and for peace in this part of the work. Our associated labor is already capable of successfully carrying out any, even the largest and most complex investments and mastering the most modern technology and it should and must do this not only in its own country but also in foreign markets. Our comprehensive openness toward the world -- for honest people, progressive ideas and good-quality merchandise -- is our permanent orientation and policy. For this reason, the deposits for border crossings are a necessary short-term measure which we must replace with economic measures that will effectively prevent the outflow of dinar and foreign exchange funds as well as private currency clearing transactions. In this context, we will continue our struggle to increase our exports to the maximum and ensure a realistic exchange rate for the dinar and to make the dinar the only means of payment in our country and the only monetary measure of value.

Supporting the Actions of the League of Communists in Kosovo

The further development and enrichment of our economic and other mutually beneficial cooperation with the neighboring countries and, in this context, also the cooperation in border regions which should be advanced to a higher level, represent a component and essential part of our orientation to further open up to the world.

Instead of the usual trade, it is necessary to develop diverse forms of industrial production cooperation and joint ventures. The small border trade which is not some kind of smuggling but an important component of our entire policy has a significant place in this context. The nationalities or national minorities which must enjoy all opportunities for their national and general development play an extraordinarily important role in all this. We must devote even greater attention to strengthening the position of nationalities in our federation and to strengthening the national equality because if we fail to do this permanently and resolutely, we face the occurrences of nationalism which we cannot and must not resolve in a way which would encourage and not eradicate nationalism, Ribicic emphasized. it is necessary to more boldly and widely develop multilingualism, strengthen the responsibility of the majority for the development and position of nationalisties, develop and strengthen the relations between the nationalities and their mother nations and solve all problems in this sphere through self-managing methods.

The consolidation of the situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and a more rapid and comprehensive development of that province are of extraordinary importance for our entire further development. The situation in Kosovo is considerably more favorable and stable than it is possible to conclude on the basis of our press reports, Ribicic pointed out. The provincial leadership has already proved itself in the practical struggle against the counterrevolution which is not an affair of the Albanian nationality alone but of all of us because the counterrevolution is not aimed only against the equality and free development of the Albanian nationality in the SFRY, but also against our socialist system and our independence and nonalignment as a whole. The emigration under pressure is decreasing and members of the Albanian nationality are declaring themselves, in increasing numbers and more and more resolutely, against Enver Hoxha's hostile and dangerous policy.

This positive process must be comprehensively supported. All of us in Yugoslavia, together with the Kosovo workers class and peoples, must more resolutely strive to more quickly solve the economic and other problems of that province because this is in our common interest. Kosovo needs the direct and effective assistance of experts, research workers and universities. We must orient ourselves to joint programs and struggle for and achieve more efficient and purposeful investments in Kosovo and transform the province's economy into a capable economy.

New Style of Relations

Ribicic pointed out that, in the LCY Central Committee Presidium and in the leaderships of the League of Communists as a whole, a new style of relations is developing, that joint views are very easily adopted on the basis of arguments and that the feeling and responsibility for the common interests of the entire country are increasing. True democracy is also strengthening and all this together ensures an effective operation, and the differences in the appraisals of individual problems and phenomena represent no obstacle.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also advocated a more rapid cadre renewal in the leaderships of the League of Communists and the state organs and a more consistent implementation of the constitutional principles of the cadre policy in the League of Communists and the entire society without any exceptions. In this connection it is also necessary to creatively and realistically solve the problems concerning the length of terms of office and cultivate the spirit of collective work and personal and collective responsibility in accordance with the intent of Comrade Tito's initiative.

The current discussion about the press and the public information media in general, Ribicic stressed, reflect the realization of the very responsible role of the struggle for stabilization and for the victory of socialist self-management.

What is involved in this connection is a struggle for the pluralism of self-managing interests under the new complex conditions. What is most important in this connection is to ensure that the press supports the forces which struggle for stabilization on self-managing foundations and which struggle for the further assertion of our society and our social system and not for its revision and so forth. The press has always been a weapon of our revolution and this is what it must also be at the present stage of our revolution. The ideological-political activity of the League of Communists within editorial offices is of a vital importance for this activity of the press and, at the same time, the Socialist Alliance, councils, editorial collegia and other self-managing and professional organs play an especially important role in all this. We must make our entire policy more operational.

BELGRADE LC HEAD DENIES PRESS' 'MESSIANIC ROLE'

AU2411O2 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 82 p 5

[Unattributed report on speech by Ivan Stambolic, president of the city committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade, at the conference of the Belgrade city committee on the activities of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the public information media -- date not given]

[Excerpts] The 12th LCY Congress took the necessary turn by "ordering" the measure of unity of the vanguard and its leadership and demanding that the real situation and the activities aimed at changing it be faced in a bold manner. This significance and dimension of the congress has been insufficiently presented to the public. What is even worse is the fact that certain denials of the congress' values are more strongly present among the public.

This was stated among other things by Ivan Stambolic at the conference on the activities of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the public information media which was held in the Belgrade City Committee of the League of Communists.

The next elements are the economic crisis and its character as well as a delayed perception of its real dimensions and the differences in interpreting its causes and the methods of solving it. Serious differences between leaderships as well as between individuals about some of the laws pertaining to the system were publicly expressed. The disintegrative tendencies in the country were rapidly intensifying. At the same tendencies in the country were rapidly intensifying. At the same time, we were confronted by the counterrevolution in Kosovo, whose causes were not economic, and thus all questions concerning the relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia were opened. In addition to all this, the erosion of socialist morals and many deformations and abuses became obvious.

In this sector, the press has often been the most energetic in the front ranks of this struggle. Precisely because of the indecisiveness and insufficient unity of the League of Communists as well as because of a certain opportunism in it, the press in a certain way replaced the League of Communists itself in this struggle, especially as regards the emigration [of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo] and the mistakes of individuals.

Because of all this, changes took place in the information media. New newspapers with undefined status or editorial concept were initiated. The struggle for circulation became the main motive for these newspapers, the struggle in which there is no selection in means. In that period the press ceased to be a secondary fellow traveler. The press has shown efforts to assume its share of repsonsibility and wants to be responsible for as well as credited with the problems and the good aspects of the period as well as the defects of this system.

The press has provided the best confirmation of the fact that the conditions in this system are not tight and that there is scope for struggle. It is confirming and proving that what is said is not necessarily a fact. The question is how the press is doing this and whether it is always doing it from the right positions. The problem is that it is committing the fateful mistake of seeing the information media in the role of judge or final arbiter. The views about the Messianic role of the press are spreading more and more and I think that precisely this phenomenon is a possible source of conflict between the League of Communists and the individual information media because of their methods of activity.

The information media are trying more and more often to prove that what is taking place is not a crisis but a breakdown of the system. Instead of seeing the League of Communists in the throes of creative activity, they see it as being in an agony from which it does not know the way out. At times, it is impossible to escape the impression that the press wishes, aspires and struggle to assume the role of Tito and of the vanguard itself. This is a struggle for a position from which it is allegedly possible to see more, better and further ahead. This role of the League of Communists is already being disputed publicly and in the information media themselves.

The spreading of anticommunist ideas is also apparent. How far all this has come is evident from the fact that the view that Lenin's nationalization was nothing but plunder is already being publicly expressed and publicly printed. If this situation continues, we can justly ask ourselves whether we should really be surprised if, within a few months, we will be able to read that our nationalization, too, was plunder. Many newspapers have opened their columns to the individuals known for their past conflicts with the League of Communists and to some others who once held the positions on which they made important decisions and now find it difficult to reconcile themselves with their quiet lives. They have the correct, final and best solutions for all problems, the solutions which they had also had earlier, but nobody wants to listen to them: They have been written off too early.

The information media seem to fail to grasp the elementary truth and reality that the individuals in responsible positions, the leaderships and the entire League of Communists are not doing what they want to do but what they must do. For this reason, it is easy to discredit them.

We recognized the right of the social criticism and primarily the social criticism in the information media to make mistakes long ago. However, we are confronted with the demands and the attitudes that this criticism should be accorded a status of infallibility. It is an undisputed fact that our press is now better, more open, more critical.... But, since it is examining society and politics so carefully, to what extent and how is it examining itself or is it examining itself at all and doing it not at editorial meetings but publicly? What are the reasons for such a withdrawn attitude as regards the press' own mistakes and omissions? Why are these kept secret?

Since the press is intensifying the public responsibility of politicians, then, by the same logic, it should also increase its own public responsibility.

NEW EXCESSES, PROPAGANDA REPORTED IN KOSOVO

Graves Desecrated

LD301640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Summary] Prizren, 30 Nov (TANJUG) -- During the night of 28-29 November, an unknown person or persons desecrated a number of tombstones at the Serbian Orthodox and the Catholic Albanian cemeteries in Prizren.

The official report by the Prizren Internal Affairs Secretariat says a tombstone at the Serbian Orthodox cemetery was knocked down and decorative stones at two other graves were damaged. At the Catholic Albanian cemetery, five tombstones were desecrated and nine wooden crosses pulled out, one of which was also broken.

In connection with this excess, a session of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of Prizren municipality was held which most severely condemned this enemy attack aimed at wrecking the brotherhood, unity and togetherness of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. It was noted that this was one of the crudest and most vandalistic acts committed in Prizren municipality. The Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Department of Sanitation and Town Parks Basic Organization of Associated Labor, which takes care of the Prizren cemetery, also condemned this act of vandalism and recommended that Abdurahim Morian, a guard at the cemetery who was on duty that night, should be suspended.

Slogans Still Appearing

AU121559 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Summary] A meeting of the Presidency of the LC Municipal Committee was held in Urosevac which was also attended by Dusan Popovic, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, and (Branitar Skembarevic), member of the Kosovo Presidency. "The meeting examined tasks arising from the third meeting of the LCY Central Committee and concrete results attained from their implementation. The meeting took note of the fact that the political and security situation has been improving more and more recently, but there have been cases of slogan-writing in various places, as well as distribution of pamphlets, and various other excesses committed from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism."

"In addition, production during the first 9 months of this year was fulfilled only 75 percent while losses total 20.1 billion dinars." [figure as heard]

Dusan Popovic reviewed the situation in the country and stressed the need to take concrete measures and not merely evaluate situations realistically. The visitors then toured a secondary school and an agricultural enterprise.